The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Europa at Halifax and the Jura at this Port.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Death of Macaulay, the Historian.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH from Liverpool Dec. 31, *viâ* Queenstown, Jan. 1, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning.

The line not being in working order the news had to be expressed to Sackville, but owing to the express rider 3 waiting some hours at Halifax, in the hope that the wires might resume operations, he did not arrive at Sackville till 4 o'clock Monday morning.

The steamship *Jura*, which sailed from Liverpool simultaneously with the *Europa*, arrived here yesterday.

The news is of considerable interest.

The *Europa* passed Dec. 31, at 2:20 P. M., 26 miles from Liverpool, the steamship *Persia*, from New-York Jan. 14; 7¾ A. M., lat. 45° 15′, lon. 58° 45′, passed the *Canada*, from Boston.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 30th.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

THE CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance had transpired. It was reported in Paris that Austria, Naples and Spain will not send plenipotentiaries to the Congress unless the Pope is represented.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris was rumored to have declared to Count WALEWSKI that the pamphlet *Le Pape et le Congress* contains principles opposed to the respect for authority on which the Russian Government is founded, and, consequently, Russia will oppose the programme drawn up in the pamphlet. The rumor is not, however, credited.

Count WALEWSKI is reported to have declared to the diplomatic corps that, as long as he was Minister for Foreign Affairs, the pamphlet should not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry.

The Austrian journals were engaged in denouncing the pamphlet, and the Vienna *Gazette* regards it as a direct menace for Austria. It is nevertheless averred that, in Governmental circles, the pamphlet has not produced a disagreeable impression, the Government being convinced that the opinions therein expressed are not entertained by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the various Powers invited to the Congress have been apprized that the meeting cannot take place on the day originally fixed, and that a subsequent day will be appointed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord MACAULAY died on the 28th ult., at London. He had been unwell about a fortnight from disease of the heart, but he had rallied to such an extent that his medical men did not apprehend danger. The result was therefore sudden and unexpected. He was only 59 years old, and as he was never married his title becomes extinct.

A large row-boat, while returning from the ship *Grand Trianon*, lying in the Mersey, capsized, and 22 lives were lost. The men were mostly riggers and ship laborers. Capt. CLARKE, of the *Grand Trianon*, was in the boat, but he and several others were rescued.

The official Board of Trade investigation into the loss of the steamer *Indian*, was progressing at Liverpool.

The official report of the Board of Trade on the loss of the West India Mail steamer *Paramatta*, casts the blame on Capt. BAYNTON, and his certificate is suspended for twelve months. The report says there is a desire to make rapid passages at the expense of the safety of the ship, and such a proceeding is censured.

Another elopement in high life is reported. The wife of Mr. SMITH BANNERMAN, residing near Maidstone, ran off with Rev. A. W. GREEN, curate of the parish where the parties resided. The lady has property in her own right amounting to £100,000.

FRANCE.

A rumor had prevailed that the Pope's Nuncio had threatened to demand his passports on account of the recent pamphlet, but the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* pronounces the rumor untrue. An official denial was also posted in the Paris Bourse.

Admirals REGNAULT GENOUILLY and REGNAUD, had arrived home from China.

Expectation had been current that the Bank of France would have reduced its rate of discount, but no change had been made.

The Government of Bucharest had sent agents to Paris to conclude a loan of two millions four hundred thousand sterling on certain revenues with the guarantee of France, Russia and Prussia.

The Council of Ministers have resolved upon not giving any official denial to the pamphlet.

The London *Herald's* correspondent speaks of difficulties in the French Cabinet, and says that PERSIGNY's prolonged stay in Paris is not unconnected with WALEWSKI's uncertain tenure of office.

It was stated that Prince NAPOLEON will shortly be appointed Grand Admiral.

The Paris Bourse had been much depressed, and the Rentes were at one time down to 68f. 55c. A better feeling subsequently sprung up, and the closing price on the 30th was 69f. 20c.

ITALY.

The Milan *Gazette* announces that the ex-Duke of Modena had advanced with his troops towards the frontiers of Modena. Part of his army was already at a frontier town.

The French pamphlet had been translated into Italian, and largely circulated in Romagna.

A Rome dispatch reports that a lengthy interview had taken place between Cardinal ANTONELLI and the French Ambassador.

The latter had received from Paris some explanations destined to reassure the Papal Government on the subject of the recent pamphlet.

Marquis VILLA MARINA had declined the Governorship of Milan, and Count GILLENA had been appointed instead. VILLA MARINA goes as Ambsssador to Naples.

A letter from Rome in the *Union* says:

"France has obtained from the young King of Naples a pledge that he would not oppose the formation of an Italian Confederation. The exceptional position of the Kingdom of Naples, protected on every side by the sea, or the universally-recognized plurality of the Pontifical States, renders of little advantage to him the formation of such a Confederation. At first the Neapolitan Cabinet was disposed to refuse all concurrence in the realization of the project; but being urged by the French Government, it agreed to take part in its organization, provided the Confederation was established on solid bases, which would insure order and tranquillity, and effectually protect the Italian States from all propagandism or attempts at revolution. The French Government would also have wished to obtain from the young King a promise of political reforms and the concession of a liberal constitution, and to that end it has made several attempts, either through its ambassador, Baron BRENIER, or its Envoy Extraordinary, General ROLLET, but every effort has failed in shaking the firmness of the young Sovereign. FRANCIS II. has always replied that the constant aim of his cares should be to introduce into the several administrations every possible improvement that did not tend to the detriment of the royal authority."

SPAIN.

There is nothing important relative to the war in Morocco.

The Spanish Squadron left Algesiras on the 28th—destination unknown.

AUSTRIA.

A belief was current that a new loan would be negotiated at the commencement of the year.

Vienna letters say that the Austrian statesmen were beginning to see the impossibility of restoring the Italian Dukes, and were almost reconciled to the idea of a Central Italy organization.

It was reported that the *élite* of the aristocratic party engaged in office have resolved to serve without pay, in order to lighten the public burdens.

PRUSSIA.

It was reported that the Prince HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN intends to give up the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and assume the command of the Seventh *corps d'armée*.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails of Nov. 22 have reached England, but the news was anticipated by the last Bombay mail. There are telegrams, however, from Calcutta to the 12th of December, at which dates no material variation in exchanges had taken place.

Sir HOPE GRANT had arrived in Calcutta to organize the Indian expedition to China. It is not to exceed 13,000 men, and probably will not be over 10,000. One-half of these will be Sikhs.

A report was current that the British Government had determined to amalgamate the Indian and Queen's armies.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong mail of Nov. 15 has arrived.

The system of free emigration of Chinese to the West Indies had been organized by an agent of the British Government. The native authorities at Canton approved and coöperated in the measure.

Business at Hong-Kong was limited, and there was little change in either exports or imports. Tonnage was abundant. Exchange, 4s. 11d.

At Shanghai, Green Teas and Silks were lower. Woolen Goods were in demand. Exchanges, 6s. 7½d.@6s. 8¼d. Freights unchanged.

At Amoy business had improved. An advance was demanded for Tea.

The American war vessels were thus distributed: The sloop-of-war *Germantown* at Shanghai, the steamer *Hartford* at Hong Kong, and the steamer *Powhattan* at Japan.

The North China *Herald*, of Nov. 5, says Mr. WARD, the American Minister, started Nov. 2 for Kwanshan, a city some thirty miles below Foo Chow, to meet Ho, the Governor-General and confer with him on the subject of the American treaties and the present difficulties between China, France and England. The authority for this, however, is not good, whilst, on the contrary, we hear of great activity in the Peiho forts, which, of course, means resistance.

The American steamer *Peiho* has been placed on the line between Shanghai and Kong Kong.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON—Saturday morning.

The *Daily News'* City Article says that the Funds on Friday were firmer. There was a partial recovery on the Paris Bourse, and the disquieting rumors relative to the Congress met with less countenance. The market closed at ⅛@¼ higher than on Thursday. The demand for Money was pressing in the open market, and the rates were generally ⅛@¼ above the Bank minimum.

The applications at the Bank were large, and many of the discount establishments were seeking advances. No Bullion was withdrawn from the Bank. Foreign Exchanges were steady,

The *Times'* City Article says: "The demand for money yesterday, in preparation for the last day of the year, was extremely active in all quarters, and loans on Government Securities could not be obtained under bank terms, as the advances made by the Bank this quarter have been very limited. This pressure was to be expected for the moment. The Railway Share Market was firm and generally higher."

It is rumored that the Indian Government are about to place a heavy duty on saltpetre.

The *Times* says that the fall of 1 ℔ cent. on the Paris Bourse on Thursday is believed to be more the result of over-speculation than any new political apprehensions.

The *Times* says that the English Funds were not perceptibly influenced on Friday by the heavy fall on the previous day in Paris, and in the middle of the day accounts of partial recovery in Paris caused a slight advance, which was supported to the close.

The leading London papers have long reviews of the events of the last year and generally draw hopeful conclusions for the future.

The London *Post* publishes the following telegram: "PARIS, Dec. 30.—There is at this moment between the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna and Rome an active exchange of dispatches. This is easily explained by the existing circumstances. All that is said of the unfavorable disposition of the Count of Rome is false. Monsignor SACCONI awaits instructions. There is every reason for believing that the reunion which is now taking place at Fontainbleau between the Emperor, Prince METTERNICH and Count WALEWSKI, will have the effect of smoothing down many difficulties, and of hastening the meeting of Congress.

Very Latest via Queenstown.

PARIS, Saturday Evening, Dec. 31, 1859.

The Emperor has returned to Paris to-day.

The stock-broker, Mr. GILLIAN, has been acquitted of the charge of forgery. The civil process has yet to be decided.

After the regular Bourse hours, Rentes were done at 69f. 10c.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.

The Chamberlain BERTIN, Private Secretary to the King, has been dismissed. He will leave to-morrow for Algiers.

BERLIN, Saturday.

In reply to the statement of the *Kreuz Zeitung* of yesterday, the Prussian *Gazette* says the report that Prince HOHENZOLLERN intended to resign the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, is totally unfounded.

PARIS, Satur day, Dec. 31.

The Rentes opened without alteration at 69f. 20c. 3:25 P. M.—The market continues very variable, and closes flat. Rentes, 68 francs 90 centimes, being a decline of 30 centimes since yesterday. Rentes are quoted 69.05 for January account.

PARIS, Saturday.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains numerous nominations to the *Legion d'Honneur*.

Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES has been appointed grand cross of that order.

TURIN, Saturday.

The Sardinian Government has been informed of the further prorogation of the Congress. The time fixed for its definitive assembly will be noted to the Powers at a later day.

Death of Lord Macaulay.

From the London Telegraph.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of the eminent essayist and historian, Lord MACAULAY, which melancholy event took place at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the noble lord, Holly Lodge, Campden-Hill, Kensington. For many years past Lord MACAULAY's health had not been good; but in 1852 he had a serious illness, consequent on disease of the heart, the circulation being extremely languid. The attack was subdued, and his lordship's health continued to be tolerably good up to a fortnight ago, when he had a second attack, from which, however, he rallied to such an extent that his medical men ceased to apprehend danger. He continued to improve, and, on Friday last, when seen by a friend, he looked much as usual. A relapse seems to have subsequently taken place, and his lordship expired suddenly, as we have said, on Wednesday evening. Lord MACAULAY never was married, and the title consequently dies with him.

Lord MACAULAY was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in the year 1800, and was consequently only 59 years of age. But though he died comparatively young, his life has been one of constant acquisition and unflagging industry. The son of ZACHARY MACAULAY—a man worthy to be named along with CLARKSON, WILBERFORCE and STEPHEN, for his exertions and sacrifices to promote the abolition of the Slave-trade—Mr. MACAULAY had doubtless an excellent early training. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819, and was soon distinguished in the University as a youth of singularly large and varied attainments, as well as remarkable mental powers. He carried off prize after prize, and having on leaving the University chosen the Bar as his profession, he selected the Northern Circuit as the sphere of his legal career. About this time his celebrated article on "MILTON" appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. The publication of that article was a literary event, and it was soon felt that a new luminary was rising in the literary hemisphere. Subsequent articles of equal ability led to Mr. MACAULAY's being made a Bankruptcy Commissioner, and to his introduction to Parliament under the auspices of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, as member for Calne, and to office as Secretary to the Board of Control. This was in 1830, and the part played by him during the exciting Parliamentary discussions on reform led to his being named, along with the late Mr. MARSHALL, Jr., as a Liberal candidate for Leeds, in the event of its being enfranchised. By the free choice of the inhabitants of so influential a borough as Leeds, with which he had no local or personal ties, Mr. MACAULAY's political position was now made. To the surprise, however, of his constituents, the right honorable gentleman, before two years had passed, accepted an appointment in the Supreme Council of India. At the end of two years and a half Mr. MACAULAY returned to England, having completed his proposed Penal Code, which, however, has never yet become law. To his residence in India we owe his essays on Lord CLIVE and WARREN HASTINGS, two of his most brilliant productions. Mr. MACAULAY's subsequent political career in England was somewhat less active than that previous to his departure for the East; but he still contributed—as Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, Secretary at War, and Paymaster of the Forces—to the stores of our Parliamentary eloquence. The loss of his election for Edinburgh in 1847, owing to his views on the Maynooth question, induced him to retire from public life and to devote his time to literary pursuits. Under ordinary circumstances, his rejection would have been the subject of lasting regret. [But while his admirers were deploring the fact of a man known to fame as a poet, essayist, and orator, being thus displaced by a constituency so important and intelligent, they derived no small consolation from the rumor that he was to devote his leisure to the grand project of writing a History of England. His peculiar qualifications for the task, his Parliamentary career, his official knowledge, his social experience, his historical information, his familiarity with ancient literature, and the art he was known to possess of writing what people like to read, as well as dealing skillfully with the less attractive parts of a subject, raised high expectations; and when, in 1848, an installment of two volumes appeared, with the title of "The History of England from the Accession of JAMES the Second," they met with an enthusiastic reception, and elicited universal praise. In the majestic sentences with which he introduced his work to the public, Mr. MACAULAY stated that he would cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below what is called the dignity of history if he could succeed in placing before the English of the Nineteenth century a true picture of the life of their ancestors. He made the sacrifice, and accomplished his object. By a judicious selection and arrangement of materials; by retaining only what was interesting of itself, or could be rendered so by the artifice of style; and by adorning his pages with biographical sketches of the principal actors in the scene he treated of, Mr. MACAULAY succeeded in producing a book which few can peruse without gratification. In 1848 Mr. MACAULAY was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and delivered an inaugural address, memorable for its ability. In 1849 he was nominated Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. In 1852, when a general election occurred, he was by his friends put in nomination for Edinburgh. Mr. MACAULAY, however, stood haughtily aloof from the stirring contest; neither issuing an address, nor appearing as a candidate on the hustings. Nevertheless, the electors restored themselves to the good opinion of the world by replacing him in his former position; and going northward in the Autumn, he delivered a speech that did much to clear a way for the Coalition Government, which he subsequently supported in the House of Commons, by two orations deemed not quite worthy of his ancient reputation. In 1853, Mr. MACAULAY's various speeches were collected and published. In 1855, the third and fourth volumes of his *History of England* were hailed with an enthusiasm which marked them out for a popularity hardly less extensive than that which attended their predecessors. In 1856 Mr. MACAULAY resigned his seat for Edinburgh, and on September 10, 1857, he was raised to the peerage; but a chronic cough, which of late years prevented his speaking for more than a short time, probably induced him to refrain from ever addressing the Upper House.

In the introduction to his last and greatest work, the author expressed a hope that he might be enabled to bring down the history of his country to a date within the memory of living men; but unhappily this hope is far from being realized. For some time it has been currently rumored that the 5th and 6th volumes of the work were about to appear, but we are enabled to state, on good authority, that, whatever materials may have been accumulated, no such extensive addition to the History is nearly ready for press.

The speeches and writings of the deceased peer are familiar wherever the English language is spoken. As an orator, an essayist, a poet, and a historian, he has occupied a leading position, and his death at such a moment, when the nation was anxiously looking forward for another installment of his great history, will be a theme for universal lamentation.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week (only five business days) at 46,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,500 and exporters 4,000 bales. The market was irregular and prices closed easier, though quotations were without alteration. Holders offered freely, but did not press sales. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm but quiet at annexed quotations:

New-Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	6¾d.	Fair Uplands	7⅛d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.	Middling Uplands	6 7-16d.

The actual stock of Cotton, as officially ascertained, to the end of the year, was 441,860 bales, of which 301,000 were American. The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods, though very dull, was firm. The quietness was owing to the holidays.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull but steady, at 23s.@27s. ℔ bbl. for American. WHEAT steady and firm; red, 9s. 3d.@10s. 1d.; and white, 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d., ℔ ceutal. CORN dull; yellow, 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIBLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON & Co. and JAS. MCHENRY report BEEF steady; holders offering their stocks freely, but not pressing sales. PORK dull for old; sales of new Eastern Mess at 80s. BACON quiet. LARD dull but steady. TALLOW quiet; Butchers', 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports ASHES quiet at 27s. for Pots and 28s. for Pearls. SUGAR buoyant, and 6d. @1s. higher. COFFEE buoyant at extreme prices. RICE steady. LINSEED advanced 1s.@2s. LINSEED OIL quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s. FISH OILS slow of sale but prices unaltered. RESIN firm for common at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4d.; other sorts dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s. TEA unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports Breadstuffs quiet but steady. IRON firm at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both rails and bars. SUGAR 6d. higher and tending upward. COFFEE firm and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher on some descriptions. TEA firmer; Common Congou 1s. 3½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. TALLOW steady at 57s.@57s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly more stringent under an active demand. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £191,800.

Consols closed on Friday at 95⅝@95¾ for account ex-dividend.

BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 5s. 2d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1⅝d.; American Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the Week ending Dec. 27, inclusive.*]

COTTON very dull and all qualities considerably declined; sales of the week 3,000 bales; stock, 29,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 108f., *Bas*, 103f. BREADSTUFFS opened with an advancing tendency, but closed with a declining tendency. ASHES dull. COFFEE buoyant. OILS slow of sale but prices unaltered. RICE steady. SUGAR firm. LARD heavy and nominal. WHALEBONE, sales unimportant.

LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 1.

COTTON—The market yesterday closed firm; the sales were 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,600 bales.

Other markets unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols closed at 95⅝@95¾ for account, ex-dividend.

The New Arsenal—Letter from the Commissary-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning I find an article entitled "Alleged Insecurity of the New Arsenal," in which you give publicity to the unfounded apprehensions of certain people. I use the term "unfounded," because I am satisfied that no intelligent person, who has examined the new Arsenal, would pronounce it unsafe in any respect. It is a strong and substantial building, entirely beyond the suspicion of insecurity. Major-General SANFORD and other military and scientific men thoroughly examined the building in the early part of November, and declared, in a card published at the time, that it was eminently strong and substantial. Since then, different portions of the First Division have used the drill room, and will, I have no doubt, bear cheerful testimony to its entire and undoubted reliability.

The first building fell because the roof was almost criminally defective. The present roof is entirely different, and is constructed upon approved principles, as old as architecture. Before it was placed upon the walls—which, by the way, are solid—it was thoroughly and satisfactorily tested in the presence of a large number af scientific men.

That the first structure was crushed by the falling of the roof, or that a building has fallen elsewhere, is no justification for an attempted impeachment of the character of the new Arsenal, since it is daily open for the inspection of our citizens, who can, if they feel interest enough in it to speak of it at all, satisfy themselves of its strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. WELCH, Jr., Commissary-General.

The citizens of Oberlin have issued a circular stating that they contemplate erecting a monument to the memory of the three colored men, Messrs. Copeland, Leary and Green, who were with Brown at Harper's Ferry.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE ON THE HERALD—MOVEMENT TO REDUCE THE FARE ON THE CITY RAILROAD CARS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen met punctually last evening, Alderman PECK, the President, being in the Chair.

A resolution, offered on behalf of certain property owners in the First and Second Fire Districts, to have the steam-engine, in possession of Hose Company No. 46, located more directly in their vicinity, was referred.

Two petitions—one signed by 100, and one by 160 citizens—to reduce the fare on the City Railroads to three cents, was referred also.

A resolution to the effect that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to inform the Board, at its next meeting, what action is necessary for the Common Council to take in order to secure the rights of the City to the land known and occupied as West Washington market, was adopted.

Alderman DARRAGH presented a resolution requiring the Corporation Counsel to ask the Legislature to authorize the City to obtain possession of the piece of land bounded by Seventeenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and Fifteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of laying it out as a public park—the expense of which is to be assessed on the property benefited thereby. Referred.

A message was received from the Mayor, accompanying a memorial on behalf of the Ladies' National Washington Monument Society, for aid to complete the structure from which they take their name. Referred.

Alderman BRADY (the Republican Alderman from the Fifth District) presented the subjoined preamble and resolutions in censure of the recent attacks on the Common Council by the New-York *Herald*:

Whereas, In the issue of the New-York Daily *Herald*, dated Friday, Jan. 13, 1860, certain allegations are contained, reflecting upon not only the public, but the private character of the gentlemen comprising the Common Council of the City of New-York for the year 1860, in which they are held up to public odium, and represented as being unprincipled, illiterate and without capacity or education, as the following extract from the paper in question will abundantly show: "We are forced to express the sentiments expressed a few weeks ago, that our City Legislators, with but a few exceptions are an unprincipled, illiterate scheming set of cormorants, foisted upon the community through the machinery of primary elections, bribed election inspectors, ballot-box stuffing, and numerous other illegal means for attaining power. The consequence is that we have a class of municipal legislators forced upon us who have been educated in bar-rooms, brothels and political societies, and whose only aim in attaining power is to consummate schemes for their own aggrandizement and pecuniary gain. * * * * In the present Common Council are men under indictment for murder and fraud, and those who, only a short time previous to their election, were inmates of the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island,"—and

Whereas, The accusations contained as above are calculated, or at least have a tendency, to impair the confidence of the citizens of this City in the integrity and ability of those who have been intrusted by them to manage their public business, until the public mind becomes disabused of the impressions produced, or likely to be produced, by reading the article in the newspaper in question, and

Whereas, Justice to the gentlemen elected and comprising both branches of the Common Council of this City, imperatively demands that either those accusations should be proved, and the charges against its members substantiated, or that such accusations and charges should be publicly retracted as they were preferred by the proprietor or proprietors of the newspaper in question; be it therefore

Resolved,—(If the Board of Councilmen concur)—That a joint Special Committee of three members from each Board be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and, in order to afford the proprietor of the newspaper in question an opportunity to appear before the said Special Committee, that the truth or falsity of the charges or allegations before mentioned, and so contained in the issue of the *Herald* of the 13th inst., may be made apparent, that the said Joint Special Committee be, and they are hereby empowered, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the Legislature passed Feb. 8, 1855, to send for persons and papers.

The adoption of this resolution was moved by Alderman BOOLE, and carried without discussion.

It was subsequently moved by the same member of the Board, that the resolution be sent to the Board of Councilmen for their concurrence. This motion was carried, and Aldermen BRADY, BOOLE and BAGLEY were appointed a committee, by whom the matter should be investigated and reported on.

[It afterwards transpired that before the Sergeant-at-Arms had reached the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, with the resolution in his possession, that body had adjourned.]

A resolution was presented by Alderman BRADY, calling upon the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board whether it possesses power to levy and raise money by taxation, for the ordinary support of the City Government, including donations, such as it has been customary for the Common Council, for many years, to make; and whether it is necessary that the taxes required to be imposed and raised for such purpose should be levied by the Board of Supervisors; and also whether it be necessary to procure the passage of a special law every year, in order to levy such taxes.

This, too, was adopted.

The question as to the amount and character of the tax-levy was called up in order, and definitively settled.

Alderman STARR moved the insertion therein of a sum of $20,000 for converting Mount Morris-square (in Harlem) into a public park.

This was opposed by Alderman BOOLE, defended by Alderman GENET, and debated generally. The motion to insert was adopted, and the levy, thus enlarged, was, in compliance with the recommendation of the committee to which it had been referred, carried unanimously. The Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT FOR 1860—APPOINTMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the Counsel to the Corporation was directed to report his opinion whether the bills for medical services at station-houses, are County or City bills.

A resolution in favor of paving Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second street, with Belgian pavement, was laid over.

A similar resolution to lay the same pavement in Broadway, from Seventeenth to Forty-second-street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby requested to inform this Board, at the earliest opportunity, what are the laws of the State governing the structure of buildings in this City, and the powers of the Common Council in the examination of unsafe buildings.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller transmitted a statement of the estimated amount of interest upon the debt of the Corporation of the City of New-York payable during the year 1860, exhibiting the funds from which the same is payable, also the amount payable from each fund, as follows:

Payable from taxation, and the interest collected on taxes, $733,621.

Payable from sinking fund for payment of interest on the City debt, $469,227 74.

Payable from collections of interest on assessments, $68,978.

Total, $1,271,826 74.

The estimated amount of receipts for interest on taxes in 1860 is $80,000, which is applicable to that extent to the payment of interest accruing upon Revenue Bonds of the year, and being deducted from the sum of $733,621, above stated, leaves the amount to be raised by taxation, $653,621.

In this connection, it is proper to state that applications are now pending or will be presented to the Legislature at its present session, to authorize the creation of a 'Floating Debt Fund Stock' to the amount of $3,000,000; and a further amount of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, for one or two millions of dollars more; also, for a further issue of Croton Water Stock to the amount of $1,000,000.

If these Stocks, or any of them, are authorized and issued, the interest thereon will have to be added to the sums above stated. The interest on the proposed issues of Floating Debt Fund and Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, is to be provided for by taxation. The interest on the Croton Water Stock is to be chargeable to the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest."

The communication was referred.

The Mayor transmitted a communication from the President of the Ladies' National Monument Association, asking for a donation from the Corporation. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President announced the following as the Standing Committees of the Board for the year 1860:

Almshouse Department—Councilmen Baker, Decker, Hogan.

Arts and Sciences—Councilmen Burns, Campbell, Trotter.

Assessments—Councilmen Shannon, Trotter, Munson.

Cleaning Streets—Councilmen Rollwagon, Pinckney, Van Wart.

Croton Aqueduct—Councilmen Hogan, Townsend, Burns.

Ferries—Councilmen Van Tine, Allen, Rollwagon.

Finance—Councilmen Shaw, Hall, Bogert.

Fire Department—Councilmen Baulch, Perley, Campbell.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Councilmen Campbell, Perley, Van Wart.

Lamps and Gas—Councilmen Van Wart, Hall, Burns.

Lands and Places—Councilmen Munsin, Trotter, Kane.

Law Department—Councilmen Kane, Hall, Baker.

Markets—Councilmen Costello, Bogert, Pinckney.

Ordinances—Councilmen Van Tine, Perley, Van Wart.

Police—Councilmen Rollwagon, Pinckney, Kane.

Public Health—Councilmen Bogert, McCarthy, Munson.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, &c.—Councilmen Kane, Decker, Shannon.

Railroads—Councilmen Baulch, Allen, Townsend, Van Tine, McConnell.

Repairs and Supplies—Councilmen McConnell, Hall, Hogan Costello, McCarthy.

Roads—Councilmen Decker, Shaw, Trotter.

Salaries and Offices—Councilmen Shannon, Perley, Van Tine.

Sewers—Councilmen Costello, Townsend, Baulch.

Streets—Councilmen Shaw, Allen, Bogert.

Taxes—Councilmen Munson, Pinckney, Baker.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Councilmen McConnell, McCarthy, Kane.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COUNTY EXPENSES—CONFUSION IN THE CITY AND COUNTY ACCOUNTS—ASSESSMENT OF STATE PROPERTY—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon the Comptroller sent in his statement of the Expenditures for December, 1859, showing the balance of appropriations made in that year and remaining unexpended at the end of the year, to be as follows:

The expenditures were	$3,302,878 42
The unexpended balance	82,853 84

The Comptroller says there were afloat on the 31st December, 1859, including those not called for, 75 warrants amounting to [$3,766 29. The communication was ordered to be printed.

A preamble and resolution was offered by Supervisor BLUNT to the effect that under former laws the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York was composed of the Mayor, Recorder, and Members of the Board of Aldermen, and whilst the laws were in force many resolutions and ordinances relating to County Courts, and offices of this county, were adopted by the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors—sometimes by one body and sometimes by the other—in respect to the same subject matter; the then Board of Supervisors being so constituted many provisions of the State laws in respect to the County and County officers have conferred powers and imposed duties upon one or other of said bodies indiscriminately. And by the act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1857, a change was made in the organization of the said Board of Supervisors, and also a separation of the fiscal affairs of the County from those of the City, without providing a corresponding change in the laws before mentioned relating to the County Courts and officers. There is a want of uniformity in the manner and time of accounting for and paying into the County Treasury of the moneys received for fines imposed by the Courts, and for fees received for official services performed by the County officers. By reason of all of which more or less confusion is caused in the protracted operation of the County Government; therefore,

Resolved, That this whole subject be referred to a Select Committee, to consider and report what, if any, legislation is required to correct the evils above mentioned.

The President named Supervisors Blunt, Tweed, Kennedy and Bell a Committee for the above purpose.

The Special Committee sent to the Convention of Supervisors at Westchester County, reported that they had agreed upon a memorial to the Legislature, praying that the Board of State Assessors be composed of eight, instead of three members. The Committee state that many of the counties were assessed, under the old law, at much below their real value, while the County of New-York was put up to nearly its full valuation—showing the necessity for a law to compel each county to pay its just proportion of the State tax. The report was adopted.

Supervisor KENNEDY said he had understood from the papers that a bill was introduced into the Legislature by Senator Robertson to repeal the law organizing the Commissioners of Records. The bill, he understood, intended that the Commissioners are to finish the work before them, all the contracts they had entered into, and, then, and not until then, their powers are to cease. That would allow them to carry out all the mischief they had commenced. The bill was intended for no good to the County, and he (Mr. K.) hoped the Board would take some action to prevent its passage. He then offered a resolution calling on the Commissioners for a statement of the contracts made by them. Adopted.

The Tax Commissioners sent in a report on the vacant and improved lots in each Ward of the City and County. The number of improved lots is 54,725, and the number of those not improved 86,761. Total 141,486.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2½ P. M.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SPECIAL MEETING—THE POWERS OF CAPT. PILLSBURY LIMITED.

Yesterday a special and very important meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held at the Police Head-quarters. It is said that the meeting was called at the suggestion of Mayor WOOD. The reason given for holding the meeting, was, that Mayor WOOD called on General Superintendent PILLSBURY yesterday morning, and requested that ten policemen should be transferred from the City Hall Police, (Twenty-sixth Precinct,) and that ten others should be sent in their places—the latter to be selected by the Mayor. Mr. PILLSBURY replied that Commissioner BAILEY was out of town, and it would be impossible to do anything until his return. Mayor WOOD then said, "Well, if Mr. BAILEY is the General Superintendent, why, I must look into it," and proceeded to the office of the President of the Board, Mr. STILLMAN. A call was immediately issued for a meeting in the afternoon. At about 2 o'clock there were present Mayor Wood, President Stillman, and Commissioners Bowen, Stranahan and Ulshoeffer—Mayor Powell and Commissioner Bailey being out of town.

The Board proceeded to business in secret session, and after a long, and, it is rumored, very stormy debate, passed the following resolutions offered by Commissioner BOWEN:

Resolved, That the rule transferring the duty of detailments and transfers of officers and members of the Police Force from this Board to the General Superintendent, passed May, 1859, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Regulations be authorized and directed to make, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Board at its next meeting, such transfers and detailments for permanent duty, or for not less than ten days, of officers and members of Police as they may deem expedient for the greater efficiency of the force.

Mayor WOOD and Commissioners BOWEN, STILLMAN and STRANAHAN voted in the affirmative, while Commissioner ULSHOEFFER voted in the negative.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations, consisting of Mayor Wood and Commissioners Bowen, Stillman and Ulshoeffer then submitted the following list of transfers to the City Hall Police, and the report was adopted. Sergeant Potter, Seventeenth Ward; and Patrolmen M. O'Brien, First Ward; James Metcalf, Third Ward; Wm. Clark, Nineteenth Ward; Richard Gambling, Eighteenth Ward; T. McParlan, Twenty-first Ward; J. McLeod, Sixth Ward; B. B. Rosenburgh, Twenty-first Ward; J. H. Blunt, First Ward; Patrick Holden, Eighteenth Ward, and J. Cronk, Tenth Ward.

The Board then adjourned.

Gen. Pillsbury feels very much aggrieved at the action of the Board of Police, and says that unless he can have an unfettered control of the police force, he will resign.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

From January 7 to January 14, 1860.

Men, 111; Women, 78; Boys, 165; Girls, 148. Total, 502. Adults, 189; Children, 213. Males, 276; Females, 226. Colored persons, 3.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess Lumbar	1	Dropsy	3	Inflam. of Lungs	68
Apoplexy	10	Dropsy in Chest	1	Inflam. Stomach	3
Asthma	1	Dropsy in Head	14	Inflam. of Throat	6
Bleeding	1	Dysentery	2	Inflam. of Veins	1
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Epilepsy	1	Inflam. of Womb	1
Br

great war of the coalition, seized and imprisoned every Englishman in France, and he was denounced with all the indignation of outraged virtue—not for having performed an unfriendly act—but for having violated all the usages and laws of honorable war. Southern States treat citizens of the North in the same way, and we are ridiculed for intimating that the continuance of such practices may lead to ill feeling, and imperil the existence or at least the harmony of our American Union. What are incidents like these but symptoms that the Union is dissolved already? No Northern man has rights in any Southern State, which the people thereof feel bound to respect. Rewards are publicly offered for the heads of Northern men; State Legislatures are arming for defence against anticipated attempts to coerce them into obedience to the Constitution and the laws; extended movements are on foot to establish commercial non-intercourse with the North, and to open trade with foreign countries in preference; and in the height of the fever and passion of the times, it has even been proposed to court the alliance of a foreign despot, and to solicit protection from his armies as preferable to continued connection with the Northern States! So far as the liberties guaranteed to every citizen are concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are already as dead in the Southern States as the rescripts of a Roman Emperor. The Union is already dissolved, and the question we have to consider is how can it be reëstablished? [Applause.] How can it be restored to its old foundation?—How can we bring back its fraternal spirit, and breathe into it again the breath of a common nationality and a common American life? [Applause.]

It is perfectly easy, I am aware, to pooh-pooh all this and dismiss it as of no importance. Men whose partisan purposes override their patriotism and blind their judgments and steel their sensibilities against any apprehension of danger except to their own immediate interests, are quite certain to treat all such suggestions as idle and absurd. So long as they can detect the skeleton of a Constitution, hanging up somewhere in the museum of national curiosities and antique relics at Washington, they consider the Union perfectly safe! It matters not to them that the life-blood—the heart and soul of the body politic have departed. I have no sympathy with such dry-bone patriotism as this. [Applause.] When the life and soul of the Union has gone, the Union ceases to be of substantial value. The Constitution is not worth the paper on which it is written, when it has thus lost the power to establish justice, to ensure tranquillity, promote concord, and secure the liberty it was ordained to guarantee. It becomes as mere a bauble as was the mace of the House of Commons when CROMWELL had stamped out with his iron heel the life and independence of that representative of the popular sovereignty of the English realm. Forms without life—laws without force—liberties without exercise or the possibility of enjoyment—they are like the shadows which the Italian poet saw wandering along the banks of the river of death—wearing, indeed, the forms of humanity, but without power of speech, without the faculty of action, or even the capacity to suffer and to love. Give us back the Union our fathers formed! Give us back the Constitution which they ordained! Give us again the spirit of Union—the spirit of concord, of fraternity, of common aspirations and of common hopes, which filled their hearts, and which they fondly hoped would live and burn in the hearts of their children to the latest generation! [Applause.]

I have thus far confined myself to a simple statement of facts. I know there are excuses for the action of the Southern States and for the aroused indignation and the hostile attitude of the Southern people. They have acted under excitement. They have pursued what BURKE so justly styles the "merciless policy of fear." They have consulted their apprehensions, and taken counsel of their resentments, rather than the dictates of sober reason and sound reflection. And in this respect they have only done what all great communities will always do under similar circumstances of invasion and of wrong.

CAUSES OF THIS CHANGE IN THE SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Now what are the causes of this vast, sad change in the sentiments and the conduct of the people of the Southern States? Such great revolutions, in the public sentiment of great communities, never take place without distinct and adequate provocation. Their motives may not always be traceable to any single act,—more frequently are they due to a series of acts, to a system of encroachment and of assault, pursued, perhaps, without any definite intent to injure, and in thoughtless ignorance of the springs and real nature of popular indignation. The first French revolution,—the most fearful monument in the world's history of the terror and fury of a people's wrath—grew naturally and inevitably out of the steady tyranny which years of silence and of suffering had ripened into what seemed to be the natural condition of French society. It was not the final explosion which constituted the revolution;—that had been wrought in the hearts and souls of the people years before. They were already in a state of actual rebellion, and it needed only the signal of some sharp event,—the spark of some marked instance of outrage, which should strike instant and simultaneous conviction into the public heart, to explode the vast magazine of popular wrath which years of wrong had gathered and treasured up. What, then, has produced in the minds and hearts of the American people the remarkable change,—the revolution of sentiment which we now perceive?

In a general way I believe I shall state it with sufficient accuracy and impartiality when I say that is due (1) *to the direct action of the Abolitionists*, (2) *to the manner in which that action has affected political parties at the North*, and (3) *to the manner in which it has been resisted by the Southern States*. This combination of influences, all traceable to one source, and having one moving impulse, has brought the country to its present disturbed and perilous position.

GRADUAL GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

It is hardly necessary to say that this change of feeling is of recent growth. Although differences of sentiment prevailed than as now, there was none of this dissension, none of this hostility, none of this intense bitterness now so rife, in the early days of the Republic. The division into North and South—into Free States and Slave States, was gradual. At the outset all the States but one were slaveholding. The Northern States, yielding in the course of time to the pressure alike of their convictions and their interests, relieved themselves of the burden of Slavery. The policy of emancipation by slow, safe and wise methods, was the policy of the country, and was making its way steadily and against greater and greater objections toward the southern boundary of the Union. As late as 1832 the State of Virginia was earnestly discussing the best practical methods of freeing her slaves. At just about that time,—while several of the Slave States were turning their attention to the accomplishment of the same great object, the Abolition movement struck in from the North. Starting from the mild and charitable Christian principle that any man who suffered himself under any circumstances to own a slave was a pirate and a robber,—that every slave had the absolute, incefeasible right to assert his freedom and to kill any man who should resist his attempt to take it, these societies entered upon their grand crusade against Slavery in the Southern States. The first effect of this movement was to startle and arrest the Southern States in their work of emancipation. They found themselves in danger of being suddenly crushed and buried beneath the walls they were endeavoring gradually and safely to remove. They found their slaves stimulated and urged to grasp by force, what they were trying to give them as a boon, and in such a manner as to make it a boon worth possessing. They found themselves compelled to look out for their own safety in presence of this new and terrible foe.

The incendiary appeals of Northern Abolitionism, circulated in speeches, in pamphlets, through the mails and by emissaries and agents everywhere, compelled them to assume an attitude of self-defence. Every movement towards emancipation was checked; the whole tendency in that direction was arrested, and it soon came to be regarded as dangerous, and to be treated as criminal, to utter sentiments which but a few years before had been cherished and openly acted on by the great body of the people. Meantime the Abolitionists gained ground very slowly at the North. At the outset they were so feeble and obnoxious that they were denounced and treated as pestilent disturbers of the public peace. Their meetings were mobbed, their sentiments were reprobated from the pulpit, and even Mr. GREELEY took ground strongly against them in the public Press. Gradually they acquired a foothold in small localities. Local candidates for office found it convenient, in closely contested elections, to conciliate the support of the half dozen Abolitionists in their neighborhood. Here and there they acquired the balance of power, and in their eagerness for victory, political parties were quite ready to avail themselves of their alliance and aid.

EFFECT UPON PARTIES—ACTION OF THE SOUTH.

From town contests the habit of courting the Abolition vote spread to the county and the district elections; and whenever one of their number found himself seated by virtue of their votes in a hall of legislation, whether among the green hills of Vermont or the still greener valleys of Connecticut and Rhode Island, he was quite sure to send forth, as evidence of his fidelity to the cause, stirring appeals to the conscience of the nation against the iniquities and abominations of Slavery in the Southern States. The South, alarmed at the growing importance which the Abolitionists were acquiring in the Northern States, and resentful of the assaults made upon its peace and security, invoked the protection of the Federal Government, and by a series of ill-judged measures, fed the Abolition flame. They transferred the discussion of the question of Slavery from the State to the halls of Federal legislation. They sought to stifle the right of petition. They demanded the suppression of freedom of speech and of the Press. They insisted upon breaking down the sanctity of the Federal mails. They even attempted to expel JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, venerable alike for his years and his public services, from the House of Representatives, for having presented a petition purporting to have come from slaves themselves. These violent movements only fed the flame of sectional agitation. Each one of them gave the Abolitionists a new basis of action, enabling them to bring in some new element of political influence, and to enlarge the sphere of their aims and endeavors.

The South pushed the war into every department of Government action. Abandoning the policy of mere defence, they endeavored to fortify the institution by committing the Federal Government to its support,—by acquiring control of that Government in all its departments, and by using its power with paramount reference to their own interests and ends. By this rapid and steady process of revolution the Slavery agitation became gradually the paramount element of our politics. In 1848, one great section of the Democratic Party in the North—yielding to the pressure of hostility against the Pro-Slavery tendencies of the Federal Government—split off from the main body and defeated its candidate for the Presidency. And in 1856, the old Whig Party, finding its old issues all superseded by the new issue which had grown out of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the time, merged itself in the new organization which swept nearly all the Northern States by immense majorities, and barely escaped electing JOHN C. FREMONT to be President of the United States.

These events, following one another in regular succession, showing the steady advance in all the North of Anti-Slavery convictions, and indicating with certainty the coming ascendancy of Northern influence in the councils of the nation, created profound disquietude in the Southern mind. The vote for FREMONT especially left an impression of danger more marked and serious than had ever been made before. The sporadic attempts at insurrection, in Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, by which it was followed, showed that the impression had gained ground widely among the slaves that the Republican Party aimed at their emancipation, and that its defeat was the death-blow of their hopes. Then came the renewed agitations upon the Kansas question,—fresh triumphs of the Republican Party in Congressional and in State elections,—profound disaffection in the heart of the Democratic Party at the North, the prospect of losing Pennsylvania and Illinois, which had proved the bulwarks of the South in the last election, and the bold and defiant tone assumed by the Republican leaders and presses throughout the country.

THE INVASION OF JOHN BROWN—ITS EFFECT ON THE SOUTH—ACTION OF GOV. WISE.

Under these accumulated influences, the Southern mind had become profoundly sensitive. They felt that they were menaced by dangers the precise nature of which they could not trace, and which were all the more terrible on that account. Just at this moment, while they were in this condition, came JOHN BROWN'S invasion of Virginia and his attempt to excite an armed insurrection of her slaves. It startled the South, very much as a flash of lightning would startle men who had built their dwellings under the eaves of a powder magazine. Its very audacity clothed it with terror. We who live here in security, free from any pervading element of social peril, incline to look upon the alarm of the South as out of all proportion to the magnitude of the actual danger. But no one who will take the pains to inform himself as to the actual condition of social life in the Southern States, can be surprised that such an attempt should have carried terror and dismay into every plantation of every Southern State.

If the danger had been met with the calmness of cool courage, with the self-possession which disarms danger by never overrating it, the alarm would have been comparatively local and temporary. But Virginia had a Governor who was not given to such common-place achievements. No one doubts his courage, his ability, his excessive eagerness to face danger and challenge the world in arms. But unfortunately he is not content to be brave, unless he can also impress the world with the conviction of the fact. He is nothing if not theatrical. In his hands the whole transaction became essentially and thoroughly melo-dramatic. He was quite willing to have the South understand that the affair was one of the most formidable invasions ever set on foot by a powerful nation,—because the greater the peril the more profound would be their gratitude to the hero who had rescued them from it. He treated the raid of BROWN, with his handful of whites and negroes, as if it had been the full outpouring from the loins of the multitudinous North. Everything he said and did was calculated to convey the impression that it was only the premature explosion of an enormous conspiracy; that thousands and tens of thousands of men in the Northern States were organized for the onset, that money in vast abundance was at the command of the crusaders, and that the movement had the profound sympathy and active coöperation of the great body of the people in the North. Other influences combined to aid the impression Gov. WISE was thus making upon the Southern mind. The Abolitionists in the North improved the opportunity. They seized upon the excitement which the perpetration of any great crime, upon a conspicuous theatre and under peculiar circumstances, never fails to arouse, to promulgate their sympathy with BROWN, their approval of his attempts, and their profound conviction that it was only the beginning of the war under which Slavery must speedily be extinguished in blood. Partisan Presses, eager to make political capital out of so promising an event, sought to fasten the responsibility for JOHN BROWN'S acts upon obnoxious and formidable opponents—a portion of the Republican Press teemed with expressions of sympathy for BROWN and with apologies for his acts; and that great bulwark of Southern rights and general champion of public peace and tranquillity, the New-York *Herald*, [laughter,] devoted itself with unwearied assiduity to the task of hunting up every utterance of Abolitionist fanaticism, dragging it from its native obscurity and parading it before its credulous and admiring readers in the Southern States as proof of the sentiments universally entertained, throughout the North, concerning Slavery and the Slaveholding section of this Confederacy. [Applause and cries of "Good!"] It is not strange that under such influences the South should have been—as I believe they were, and still are—profoundly alarmed by what they believed to be the sentiments and intentions of the people of the Northern States. They would be something more, or something less, than human if they failed to be impressed by the demonstrations which have passed before their eyes. They undoubtedly believe to-day—the great mass of the people in the Southern States believe to-day—that the great body of the people of the North sympathise with the act of JOHN BROWN, and approve entirely of the attempt in which he failed. And it is to that belief that the hostile movements so rife in that section of the country are mainly due.

PROTEST OF THE NORTH AGAINST INVADING THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Now this meeting has been called to declare—with whatever weight this general union of men of all parties, the presence and participation of the most eminent of your citizens, and their united and solemn averment can give the declaration—that in all this matter "*the sentiments of the people of the North have been grossly misrepresented.*" I believe it may safely do so. I believe it to be utterly untrue that the great body of the people of the Northern States have any sympathy whatever with the attempt of JOHN BROWN, to either excite a servile insurrection, or to entice away the slaves of Virginia. [Applause.] They do not approve his acts,—and beyond the merest personal sympathy—so far as any question of public interest is concerned, they have not the least regret at the just punishment by which he and his accomplices were so speedily overtaken. [Applause.] It is easy to challenge pity for his fate on the plea that his motives were good,—and there is undoubted truth in the saying of an English statesman, that the general sense of mankind will never class among *infamous* acts those deeds which may have been performed under a mistaken sense of virtue. But the motives of men are matters between them and their Maker. Society cannot take cognizance of them except as they are inferred from the acts themselves. The law presumes a bad motive for a bad act, and the safety of society exacts the punishment, however the conscience of the individual may acquit him of evil intent. The act of BROWN and his accomplices was a high crime and misdemeanor against the peace and security of the State of Virginia; and the State of Virginia only exercised its clear and undoubted right,—only performed an obvious and imperative duty,—when it put them to an ignominious death for its commission. [Applause.]

That the great body of the people of the North hold substantially to this opinion, I do not for a moment doubt. How, indeed, should it be otherwise? The people of the North are not fanatics—nor mere theorists. They know that government is not a matter of speculation—but a practical contrivance, and that its object is to secure practical results by practical means. They know that all governments have to deal, not with ideas alone, but with men—not with human reason only, but with human nature. They know that in all governments many things must be tolerated which cannot be approved, and they know that our government is shaped and framed, and its powers defined by a written Constitution;—that it is not a consolidated power, like that of France, or Austria, or New-York,—with full authority over all the interests and all acts within its borders;—that although its powers are full and free within their limits, they are checked and bounded by peremptory restrictions which they cannot pass—and that all the powers and rights not conferred in positive terms upon the Federal Government, are reserved in express and unmistakable language, to the several States and the people thereof. And they know, too, that the control of their own domestic institutions is thus reserved to the people of every State,—and that neither the Federal Government nor any one State has any right to interfere with the control of Slavery as it may exist in any other State. [Applause.] Local sovereignty for local affairs—a Federal sovereignty only for the common interests and the common welfare of the common Union, within the defined limits and permissions of the Constitution, is the cardinal maxim of our Government. So long as we observe that, we are safe. The moment we depart from it, we violate the fundamental principle of our institutions, and launch out into an unknown sea of wrangling elements and contending interests. The Federal Government has nothing more to do with Slavery in any Southern State, than with the bank charters in the State of New-York. And New-York has no more right to send men into Virginia to emancipate her slaves, than Virginia has to send an army into New-York to regulate the tolls of the Erie Canal or impose a *pro rata* freight bill upon the Central Railroad. [Cheers and laughter.]

PROPRIETY OF LEGISLATING AGAINST SUCH EXPEDITIONS.

The whole North, I believe, is prepared to admit fully this equality of the States, and the right of each to uphold its own institutions and administer its laws as it may see fit. I believe the whole North not only condemns the invasion of Virginia by JOHN BROWN, but that it stands ready to resist, and, so far as possible, suppress any similar attempt that may be made or intended in the future. [Applause.] Now, in my judgment, the North may very fairly be called upon to give the country some substantial pledges of its convictions in this respect. We have laws upon our statute books forbidding and punishing the fitting out, upon our soil, of any armed expedition against any nation with which we are at peace. Why should not the principle of our Neutrality laws be extended to the several States of our Confederacy? The Federal Government forbids the invasion of Nicaragua or of England by armed bodies of men from Louisiana or New-York; why should it not also forbid the invasion of Virginia or Kentucky by armed bodies of men from Pennsylvania or Ohio? It may be said that such a crime should be impossible:—unfortunately actual occurrences refute the assumption. It may be said each State is competent to its own protection,—that Virginia hung JOHN BROWN, and that the just pride of every State would forbid her thus calling upon the General Government for defence. This may be true so far as the larger and more powerful States are concerned; but how is Delaware to protect herself against invasion from Pennsylvania, or Rhode Island against New-York, if any such emergency should arise? It is the object and the duty of the General Government to secure all the States, large and small, against such dangers. BROWN'S invasion ought to have been an offence not only against Virginia but against the Federal Union, for it was calculated to involve the whole country, as well as Virginia, in its fatal results. But we have no such law now. Pennsylvania might send ten thousand men against Virginia, to emancipate her slaves and overthrew her government; yet the organizing of such a crusade would violate no law of Congress, and could not be resisted and punished as an offence against the General Government. A law to punish such offences ought to be enacted. It ought to be tendered by the North to the whole country; and I can think of nothing which would more effectually silence the misrepresentations of Northern sentiment, and remove from the Southern mind the fear and dread of Northern hostility and interference in their affairs, than the passage by Northern votes of such a law. Why should not the Republicans thus answer, by a single act of patriotism and fraternity which conflicts with none of their avowed purposes or opinions, the charge—extensively made throughout the country, and profoundly and sincerely believed in the Southern States—that the invasion of BROWN was only the practical enforcement of their opinions—the actual indication of their designs? One such act would do more than all the declamation in the world to vindicate their loyalty to the Constitution and their devotion to the Union. I hope that before this Congress ends, if it shall ever begin, [laughter,] some of its members may rise, for the moment, above the mere passions and prejudices of partisanship, and give the country some assurance that all regard for its common interests and its common rights has not yet departed from our public councils. [Applause.]

RENDITION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES—PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

There is another point of constitutional duty upon which the South complains, with a show of justice, of the conduct of the Northern States—I mean the rendition of fugitive slaves. I shall not profess, what I certainly do not feel, any eagerness or any willingness to engage personally in the work of returning to bondage any slave who may have escaped therefrom. I do not believe it is possible for any person, North or South, with the ordinary instincts and impulses of humanity in his heart, to have any different feelings upon this subject. It is a remark of EDMUND BURKE, that the "meanest creature which crawls the earth, when he is struggling to escape from unjust oppression, becomes a respectable object in the eyes of God and man." [Applause.] I have no fear that the reflecting and considerate men of the Southern States will not understand and make all due allowance for such sentiments, for they share them with us; and I have heard it said that Mr. CLAY once declared that no gentleman would ever lift a finger to send back a fugitive from Slavery. But they do ask, and they have a right to ask, that we shall not add insult to the injury they sustain from this source.

The language of the Constitution upon this point is guarded, and the interpretation put upon it by the Supreme Court relieves the Northern States, as such, of all active participation in the enforcement of its provisions. It declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation *therein*, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to which such service or labor may be due." You are all aware that Mr. WEBSTER and other eminent jurists held that this imposed an obligation *upon the States* to provide by law for delivering up all fugitives that might escape into their jurisdiction. If this construction had obtained, the States would have been called upon to enact laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and to appoint officers for the performance of the duty. But the Supreme Court has decided that this obligation is imposed upon the General Government—that the States have nothing whatever to do with it, and that their coöperation is neither demanded nor can it be legally afforded. The States are thus released from all active agency in the matter. Their duty is exclusively negative. They are merely bound to enact no law or regulation which shall have the effect, directly or indirectly, of releasing from service or labor any person who may be held thereto in any other State. All the Northern States have to do in this matter is to do nothing. Has this become an onerous, an impossible duty? Has the spirit of tampering—"the odious vice of restless minds"—so infected the people and Legislatures of the North that they have become incapable of that "masterly inactivity" which constitutes their whole duty in this particular?

It would seem so from many of their acts. Several of the States have passed what they style personal liberty bills; and in nearly every Northern State the project of such a law is brought up at each recurring session of the Legislature, proposing to embarrass and practically defeat the operation of the law of Congress upon this subject. A law was presented in this State last year, which proposed to punish with fine and imprisonment any citizen of New-York who should obey the requirements of the law of Congress, and in obedience to the summons of the Federal Marshal aid in the return of a fugitive slave. That, certainly, is something we have no right to do. It is not only an act of bad faith towards the South, but it is a wrong against the individual, to make his obedience to a Federal law a crime against the State. He has a right to his own free, unforced election, whether he will obey that law or submit to its penalties; and the enactment of a law forbidding his obedience,—rendering his punishment certain whether he obeys or disobeys, crushing him between the upper and nether mill-stones of conflicting Federal and State authority,—is an outrage upon every principle of law and of personal right, which any man competent to sit in a legislative hall should be ashamed to countenance or tolerate for a moment. [Applause.]

The whole scheme of Personal Liberty bills is unjustifiable, and is all the worse because it is utterly needless. Every man knows perfectly well that no such law—that no law whatever is needed on the statute-book, to prevent the return of fugitive slaves. How many in the whole history of the country have been sent back from New-York, or New-England, or from all the Northern States? Not one in five hundred of those who have escaped! [Laughter.] The public sentiment of the country—which is the highest law in practical effect, if not in obligation and in theory—is hostile to the execution of the law. The South knows this fact, as well as we know that the public sentiment of the South renders it impossible for a Northern man to speak his sentiments concerning Slavery in the Southern States; and both sections are compelled to recognize the fact, and make the best of it. But the South has a right to complain when we enact laws, framed for the express purpose of depriving them of their rights, and punish those among us who may endeavor to secure them. What possible service can such laws render—what possible object can they accomplish, but to excite and exasperate the South, and to furnish fresh fuel for the sectional excitement which already blazes so fiercely and so high?

I am well aware that the object,—the real motive of these bills is not the relief of fugitive slaves, nor the protection of the personal liberties of our own citizens. They are utterly needless for either purpose. It is not with an eye to practical results that these laws are framed, and advocated, and placed upon our overburdened statute books. Their motive is to make political capital at home. They are brought forward because some illustrious obscurity is afraid that lightning will not twice strike the same spot; and that, without some special display of statesmanship on his part, he stands not the ghost of a chance of being a second time returned to the halls of legislation. [Laughter.] He lays the foundation for the coming canvass, therefore, while he has his seat. He enables himself to go home at the end of the session, and tell his constituents how bold and brave he has been in the cause of Freedom:—how he labored to preserve the holy soil of his proud and noble State from the contaminating foot-print of the slave-catcher; how he dared the fiercest rage and resentment of the excited South, and marched boldly up to the extremest front of the army of the free, insensible to fear, and regardless of every interest but that of the oppressed and the down-trodden. All this is very fine; and when he can point to his opponents as men who held back and shrunk from the encounter, who had scruples about the Constitution, and could not raise themselves to his sublime height of indifference to the peace and harmony of the Union,—he feels all the advantage of his position; and between the regular and pledged support of his own party, and the votes such appeals may bring from sympathizers in other ranks, he is very apt to secure himself another Winter of dignity and renown in the councils of the State. The whole thing is a race of votes. It is merely pandering to the passions and prejudices of the ultraists and the fanatics. It is the cheap valor of men who profess to be aiming at the public interest while they are only consulting their own. But it is precisely to this habit of pandering to opinions and bigotries which public men do not share, that the danger of the country is mainly due. Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, uttered a profound truth in Congress the other day when he said that the natural tendency of every party was to be forced into the position of its more advanced and radical members. It is like a railroad train, always behind the locomotive, but always sure to be dragged by it to the same destination. It is thus that the Republican Party in the North are in danger of being driven into Abolitionism, just as the Democrats of the South are in danger of becoming disunionists. It is the duty of men, who are capable of rising above the temptation of local popularity, who recognize the difference between statesmanship and intrigue, and who feel the responsibilities as well as the luxury of public place and power, to check this tendency to extremes, this pandering to ultraisms, and to hold themselves and the public mind firmly and steadily to the anchorage of the Constitution and of common sense. [Applause.]

THE ACTION OF THE SOUTH—FEEDING THE EXCITEMENT AND MAKING NEW ISSUES FOR THE NORTH.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have dwelt thus far upon what I consider the departures on the part of the North from the paths of prudence and of justice, in regard to the South and its institutions. I am bound, in justice to my own convictions of the truth, to add that the South has made herself responsible in a very large degree for the evil that has come upon her and upon the whole country. She has met the encroachments of the North in precisely the way to provoke their renewal. When agitation in the Northern States has menaced her peace, she has resorted to remedies which could have no other effect than to aggravate the disease, and increase tenfold its virulence and its power. She has made precisely the mistake which has ruined despotism throughout the world—of endeavoring to meet moral influences by material force. When the Abolitionists petitioned Congress for what not a soul in Congress dreamed of granting, the South insisted on suppressing the freedom of petition. When the Abolitionists printed speeches which everybody regarded as dull and stupid, the South insisted on suppressing the freedom of speech. When the Abolitionists sent through the mails incendiary publications, the South insisted upon subjecting the mails to the *espionage* and the mercy of individual officers. In every instance the policy pursued by the South converted what would have been a mere individual grievance into the denial and attempted destruction of a great principle. Not one man in a hundred cared for the Abolitionists, or their writings, or their doings; but every man was interested in seeing to it that the great rights and liberties of the land were not cloven down, merely for the sake of striking a blow at a handful of fanatics. And the natural result of the course pursued was to rally the whole country to the support of great principles which it could not afford to lose—and thus indirectly to uphold men and movements for which it had no feeling but repugnance and detestation.

So it has been from the beginning to the end. If I had time to follow in detail the political history of the past twenty years, I believe I could demonstrate that the Abolitionists and the Anti-Slavery men and the Republicans of the North have lived and flourished mainly—and, indeed, exclusively—upon the material afforded them by the unwise and misguided action of the Southern States. Whenever the Anti-Slavery excitement has flagged, and there seemed to be a prospect of renewed peace and harmony, the South has furnished the material for a fresh crusade, and again lighted the fires which were smouldering and ready to expire for lack of fuel. In 1844, when Texas was to be annexed, not content with making that measure an act of national policy, and of urging it upon the country upon the high and impregnable ground of the national interest, the great leader of the South (Mr. CALHOUN) put it forward as purely and exclusively in the interest of Slavery and as intended to fortify and perpetuate that institution. Could the South be surprised after this that the issue thus made on their own behalf, should be met by the North, and that the Anti-Slavery movement should have acquired tenfold vigor and power in consequence? So, again, after the contest concerning the government of the Territories acquired in the war with Mexico had been adjusted, when peace seemed likely to replace the agitations which had disturbed the land, what was it but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the armed invasion of Kansas, the assault upon Mr. SUMNER in the Senate of the United States, that stirred to its profoundest depths the public feeling of the North, and aroused that tremendous political tempest which swept over the Free States, and created so profound a disquietude in the heart of the South? Indeed, I think I scarcely exaggerate the facts of the case when I say that the Republicans rely with substantial confidence upon the South for political issues and popular excitement in every recurring canvass. I remember very well a reply made to me, some years ago, by a well-known Republican in this State, to whom I had expressed the apprehension that as the Kansas question was substantially settled there would be no general feeling sufficiently strong to bring out the party vote. "Never fear," said he, "the South will give us something to fall back on before election; they'll drown another Presbyterian clergyman, or lynch more Free State men, or something of the kind; *they have never failed us yet.*" [Laughter and applause.] Unfortunately, or fortunately, as the case may be, they did "fail us" on that occasion, and *that* was the year, Sir, when the Democrats carried the State. [Cheers and laughter.] The same policy is still pursued. The South, with a strange and inexplicable wrong-headedness, seems to think that its only safety is in constant agitation, which is, in fact, the source of all its danger. Even after the adjustment of the Kansas question, and the decision of the Supreme Court, which left everything in its hands, the South persisted in its unwise and headlong course, and is now rousing afresh the public indignation by requiring a Congressional code for the protection of Slavery in the Territories; by demanding the exclusion from the Charleston Convention of every New-York Democrat who does not concur in Southern views, and by threatening to dissolve the Union if the Republicans should elect their candidate. How is it possible that men can be so blind as not to see the inevitable effect upon the public mind in the Northern States, of such violent counsels and such intemperate threats as these? Undoubtedly, much of this policy is due to the machinations of the open disunionists in the South, who take for their motto the sentiments of the first great secessionist—Milton's Archangel Ruined—

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

and who are devoting all their ingenuity and all their energy to bring their section of the Union into concert and complicity with their schemes. They devise their new issues and force them upon the masses of the Southern people in the name of rights; and then they cite the agitation in the North, which it was their object and their purpose to create, as evidence of a degree of hostility which will compel the disruption of the Union. The South can scarcely complain with justice of Northern excitement when they take so much pains to provoke and feed it. They should remember that agitation on the one side creates and stimulates agitation on the other. If they would have us cool and tolerant, considerate and just, they must be cool and tolerant themselves. I concede fully that their immediate interests are threatened, while ours are not, and that in this fact an excuse is to be found for much of their intemperate excitement and their rash and ill-judged action. But after all just allowance has been made for this, the fact still remains that they have pushed the public sentiment of the North beyond just limits: they have been at times intolerant and exacting in their demands—they have treated with contempt the conscientious convictions of the Northern people; and they must be prepared to tolerate sharp words and bitter remonstrances in reply.

NATURE OF THE ISSUE—MR. O'CONOR'S VIEW OF THE CASE—THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

I have thus stated the political evils of the country and the causes to which, in my judgment, they are mainly due. In looking for a remedy for them we must not mistake palliatives for a cure. If we wish to promote and reëstablish the peace of the Union we must consult the emergencies of the times, the changed condition of the country, and the rooted conviction and settled temper of the people. We must not attempt to establish public tranquillity on an impossible basis.

I have read to-day in one of the New-York journals a letter from a gentleman who is perhaps the most eminent member of the New-York bar, in which he asserts that the question really at issue before the country is simply this: Is Negro Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, *right* or is it *wrong?* If it is right it must be maintained; and if it is wrong it must be abolished. Among us at the North, he says, "the sole question for reflection, study and friendly interchange of thought should be, is Negro Slavery unjust?" "If it is," he adds, "our Union cannot endure and it ought not to endure." This is certainly the most explicit statement of the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" that I have encountered anywhere. This letter convinces me, if I needed convincing, that a man may be a very great lawyer without being a very profound statesman or a very safe practical legislator. An English political writer has remarked that while the profession of the law is admirably adapted to sharpen and invigorate the intellect, it by no means tends to enlarge and liberalize the understanding in the same degree. Mr. O'CONOR'S political letter exemplifies the truth of this opinion. If he expects to settle the controversy now raging between the North and the South upon that basis—if he intends to preserve the Union and perpetuate the peace of the country by obtaining a decision upon the naked question—is American Slavery right, or is it wrong,—I can only express the hope that he may live a little longer, in order to become a great deal wiser. [Applause.]

That is precisely the issue which the Pro-Slavery Disunionists of the South, and the Abolition Disunionists of the North, have been endeavoring to make for the political controversies of the country for years past. I am not at all surprised to find Mr. O'CONOR'S statement of the case warmly commended by the *Tribune;* not that the *Tribune* believes it to be true, but because it saves it the labor of making an argument. Mr. O'CONOR evidently expects to convince the people of the Northern States that the system of Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is essentially and inherently right. With all his ability as a lawyer, he cannot carry any fairly drawn jury of twelve men in any county of any Northern State upon that point. The convictions of the Northern people are settled and fixed on that subject. While very few of them, perhaps, hold the extreme opinion of the Abolitionists, that the mere act of holding a slave is in itself a moral wrong, the great mass of them believe profoundly that the system of Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is utterly unjust. This sentiment is one which, as Mr. WEBSTER said twenty years ago, has taken hold of the religious conviction of the community; and he must be a bold, not to say a rash man, who, at this late day, proposes to stake the preservation of the American Union on the chance of changing it. The people of the North can never be brought, under any circumstances, to believe that Southern Slavery, as it exists to-day, is just and right. [Applause.] If the Union were to be dissolved to-morrow as the alternative, they would not change in the least their settled faith in this respect. [Applause.]

When Mr. O'CONOR tells us, therefore, that is the only way in which the Union can be preserved, by convincing the North that Slavery is right, he merely says that the Union cannot be preserved at all. He throws up his case at the very opening. I think that he is mistaken. I think there is a way out of the difficulties in which the country is involved, and it lies in the recognition of the fact that, whether Slavery in the Southern States is right or wrong, we have no responsibility for it, and no right whatever to interfere with it. [Applause.] It lies in recognizing the fact that there are limitations to our political power, and that this whole question, so far as it relates to the Southern States, lies beyond its sphere. We might just as well assume the duty and the right to abolish civil abuses in Austria, or to emancipate the serfs of the Russian Empire. If the people of the North are prepared to take that ground and act upon it, the Union may still be preserved, whatever may be their opinions as to the right or wrong of Slavery; and even if they consider it to be wrong, as nine-tenths of them beyond all question do, it by no means follows, as Mr. O'CONOR holds it does, that JOHN BROWN was right in seeking to abolish it, or that his vehement and extreme admirers are justifiable in their denunciations of the Constitution. We are not bound to right every wrong, and any attempt to extirpate an evil with which we have no concern, by trampling upon the rights of those who alone are responsible for it, is a greater wrong than the evil it seeks to destroy. [Applause.]

POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THE CRISIS—SLAVERY ONLY AN INCIDENT OF THE CONTROVERSY.

The disturbances of the country connected with Slavery are partly political and partly moral. So far as they are purely political, I have strong confidence that they will work out their own remedy in the natural course of events. In every country there must be a just and equal balance of power in the government, an equal distribution of the national forces. Each section and each interest must exercise its due share of influence and control. It is always more or less difficult to preserve their just equipoise, and the larger the country, and the more varied its great interests, the more difficult does the task become, and the greater the shock and disturbance caused by an attempt to adjust it when once disturbed. I believe I state only what is generally conceded to be a fact, when I say that the growth of the Northern States in population, in wealth, in all the elements of political influence and control, has been out of proportion to their political influence in the Federal Councils. While the Southern States have less than a third of the aggregate population of the Union; their interests have influenced the policy of the Government far more than the interests of the Northern States. Without going into any detail to establish this fact, a general knowledge of the action of the Government for the past ten or fifteen years, the decisions and composition of the Supreme Court, the organization of the committees in the Federal Senate, the rule that obtains in the distribution of Federal office, &c., are quite sufficient to show its general truth. Now the North has made rapid advances within the last five years, and it naturally claims a proportionate share of influence and power in the affairs of the Confederacy.

It is inevitable that this claim should be put forward, and it is also inevitable that it should be conceded. No party can long resist it; it overrides all parties and makes them the mere instruments of its will. It is quite as strong to-day in the heart of the Democratic party of the North as in the Republican ranks; and any party which ignores it, will lose its hold on the public mind.

Why does the South resist this claim? Not because it is unjust in itself, but because it has become involved with the question of Slavery, and has drawn so much of its vigor and vitality from that quarter, that it is almost merged in that issue. The North bases its demand for increased power, in a very great degree, on the action of the Government in regard to Slavery—and the just and rightful ascendancy of the North in the Federal councils comes thus to be regarded as an element of danger to the institutions of the Southern States. The South believes, or fears, that the North seeks power *in order to destroy Slavery;* whereas Slavery is only an incident in the struggle for the restoration of the balance of power. The South sees only its own peril in the controversy. Southern men accordingly threaten to repudiate DOUGLAS if he is nominated at Charleston, and to secede from the Union if SEWARD is elected President. If either of these men, or any other man, should as President attempt to use the power of the Government to enforce or abolish Slavery in any Southern State, the South would be perfectly justifiable in resorting to revolution for a redress of wrongs. [Applause.] But they utterly mistake and misunderstand the sentiment of the North when they attribute to the people any such design. If the North should achieve its due proportion of power in the Federal Government, it will not tolerate its use, in any hands, for the invasion of the rights or the infringement of the interests of any part of the Federal Union.

THE NORTH WILL BE TRUE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND TO THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

This is one of the misrepresentations of Northern sentiment which this meeting may properly correct and rebuke. We owe it to our brethren of the South to proclaim that the ascendancy of the North in the Federal Government does not mean the abolition of Slavery or any interference with its rights and immunities. Let them understand that we recognize to their fullest extent the boundaries and limitations of the national sovereignty,—that we respect now and always the just rights of all the States. A Southern statesman, Major PERRY, a member of the Legislature of South Carolina, has perceived and acknowledged the justice of this view. In a letter he has just published, he says that he has no fears of danger to the South from the present crisis;—that ever since the election of JEFFERSON the administration of the Government has been in the hands of the Southern States;—that the movements of the North indicate nothing more than the purpose to take it into their own; and that even if a Republican were to be elected President, the Federal Government would be administered substantially as it has been for the last sixty years, and would probably be marked by extreme caution and regard for Southern rights.

Now the permanent peace of the country cannot be secured upon any basis which shall ignore or resist this natural and inevitable gravitation of the North towards its due share

The McLane Mexican Treaty.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE CONVENTION AND ITS TERMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In behalf of the commercial interests of this great metropolis, of which I represent but a small portion, I beg permission to briefly review and answer, to some extent, an editorial article which appeared in your journal on the 5th inst. And in so doing, I think I am not asking more at your hands than might be cheerfully granted (considering your *usual* fairness) to any merchant in this City, as well as also a constant reader of your valuable paper.

Your continued advocacy of the McLane policy and the McLane treaty with Mexico has led you into a peculiar bias of sentiment and reasoning, which I think ought and needs to be corrected. "*And alteram partem*" is a just sentiment, and I only ask that your readers may enjoy the precept. From the first day that BONITA JUAREZ succeeded to the Zuluaga Government, and assumed the name of "Liberal" Party, the NEW-YORK TIMES, the *Herald*, and many other leading journals, espoused their cause with a vehemence worthy of nobler ends. And yet, with all the influence of Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MCLANE, partisan correspondents, and the combined American Press to back JUAREZ, he has not been enabled to establish that power which you seem so much to desire—viz.: a liberal and enlightened Government in Mexico.

Now, evidently there is a misconception as to the real state of affairs in Mexico, and a cause for the failure of the Constitutional Party, as it is termed, to establish themselves in power.

There has not been a time for the past thirty-eight years when some portion of Mexico was not the scene of intestine strife, and there never will be a time until the blood of a new stock is engrafted upon her degenerated races. But this is not the question I mean to argue. I simply lay it down as an aphorism, that the Centralists of Mexico—representing the capital, intelligence and property of the country—are as much entitled, in every aspect of the case, to offer their money and their army to the Governors of the Southern States, to establish Slavery throughout the North, as that Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration is justified in interfering in their political quarrels, to force upon them institutions incompatible with their custom and tastes. And that whenever we adopt the policy of intervention with the domestic affairs of other nations, we may expect that our own institutions will be the subject for discussion in foreign courts, and that we shall be called upon to beat back the invader.

But I object to this treaty which you have so strenuously advocated, for specific reasons which, I think, will be patent to every American reader.

First—That any treaty made with the Juarez Party will not be made, in fact, with the ruling power in Mexico.

Second—That whatever money our Government has to spend on transit routes or roads in Mexico, might, in my humble opinion, be very much better applied to the building of a *Pacific Railroad*, passing its entire length through American territory, and thereby adding immensely to the general advantage and interests of the whole Union.

Third—Neither of the routes proposed will answer the purposes of American commerce; there are no good harbors on either end of the Tehuantepec route; the route from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan will have to be made, from one end to the other, over the roughest portion of Mexico, where the people are extremely hostile to Americans; and the route from Guaymas to Arizonia will have to be made through an unsettled, dry and desert waste, and will not serve the interests of the Arizonians as well as a road leading to the mouth of the Gila River, or to San Diego on the Pacific coast.

Fourth—I object to the treaty, because it confers nothing upon us that had not been previously conferred by former treaties, or what does not already belong to us under the law of nations.

Fifth—I object to the treaty because it will be an employment of American capital to sustain an idle, barefooted, ignorant, superstitious and cruel race, in continued outrages upon one another, and particularly American citizens.

Sixth—I also object to the treaty, because an attempt on our part to fulfill the treaty would be equivalent to a declaration of war against Mexico; since it must be evident to every one that the peaceful introduction of American troops into the country would never be tolerated for one moment.

Seventh—I object the treaty, also, and most emphatically, on the ground that among its stipulations is one having for its object the bleeding of our public treasury to the modest tune of some $4,000,000, one-half of which, however, is said to be reserved by our Government to be applied to the settlement of American claims against Mexico—to which I have no particular objection. But my astonishment is certainly aroused at the proposition of our Government to pay over to the Juarez Party on the moment of its ratification—which, in my mind, will never be done—and without any apparent security whatever, the remaining snug little sum of $2,000,000; and for what purpose? Simply for the right of way through the most mountainous and desperate section of the whole Mexican territory, through which a transit route could not possibly be made available to the vast commercial and traveling interests of these United States without a still additional and immense cost to our Government of some $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 per annum for the support and maintainance of a standing army on its line of route, to protect our transportation and parties from constant danger of robbery, pillage, murder, and every possible variety of molestation and annoyance. Indeed, I believe the whole scheme to be nothing more, in the main, than a political juggle on the part of JUAREZ and a few of his leaders to gain possession, by fair promises, of good-natured Uncle Sam's money, whose coffers they imagine are always open and overflowing with sympathy—except in the right direction; and finally, they may be induced to follow the example of some of their illustrious predecessors of the same pretended "Liberal" parties, who, having gained their prize, may be found to have "*traveled*" to parts unknown.

And finally, I object to the treaty for the reason that it is disgraceful for a powerful nation like this to *attempt* the acquirement of Mexican territory by any such roundabout means. If we want Mexico let us walk boldly up to the front door, and tell them so through the reports of our cannon. But, above all, I and every merchant in the City of New-York should object to this treaty, because it is an attempt to put the City of New-Orleans in possession of the vast trade already built up in California, to destroy the Vanderbilt line of steamers, the Panama Railroad interest, and everything that has been done thus far by the City of New-York to promote trade and commerce with California. The statements which you have made in the article referred to, and since your adoption of your present policy of the Mexican question and the MCLANE treaty, also your statements respecting the strength of the "Liberal" party of that country, are not founded in fact, and must have been predicated upon the partisan letters of your correspondents; and I earnestly trust that the truth of all the statements made in your paper, and others, may be thoroughly ventilated, and receive that candid investigation which the importance of the subject seems to demand at the hands of every honorable Senator now in Washington City.

C. T. C.

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.

An Ex-Governor in Self-Defence.

EX-GOV. BISSELL, of Illinois, has published a sharp reply to a speech recently delivered in the Democratic State Convention by Col. MORRISON. Having been personally attacked on that occasion, the Governor retorts in kind. The following political developments appear in Gov. BISSELL'S answer:

"A few months ago Col. MORRISON left Belleville for New-York City, stating to his friends that he was going there to hunt up facts, letters, &c., to convict me of a stupendous fraud. Arrived at New-York, his usual babbling indiscretion led him, especially after dinner hours, to proclaim the same facts—adding to what he had stated at Belleville, that, besides annihilating me, he was going to make himself the next Governor! He remained in New-York several weeks, mousing around the business offices in Wall street and Broadway; questioning every man to whom he could get introduced and who had had anything to do with Illinois Bonds, pumping clerks in various offices, especially where they happened to be mere boys, and finally offering, one afternoon when he felt particularly rich, $1,000 for any letter that could be produced from me to any man in New-York in relation to the Macalester & Stebbins Bonds; for he said there must be such letters in existence, and he was bound to have them.

He soon became an unwelcome and most pestiferious visitor at the business offices there, and was plainly given to understand that his visits were not desirable. So he left there without accomplishing anything; not no letters, found out nothing by which he could ruin me or kill off SAM BUCKMASTER, or, in short, make himself Governor. Before leaving New-York, however, he wrote a letter, and caused it to be published in the Democratic papers of this State, over the signature of "Investigator," designed to convict me of misconduct in office. The letter, so far as it pretends to be made up of facts, is but a tissue of the vilest assumptions, inferences, deductions, and downright lies. This letter, at the time of its publication, I desired to reply to; but I was then, and for some weeks thereafter, prostrate on my bed with sickness, and when I had sufficiently recovered to be able to write, my feelings of indignation had become somewhat mollified by lapse of time and by continued indisposition. I therefore let it pass. Since the late speech of Col. MORRISON, however, so wanton, uncalled for and unprovoked, some of my friends have insisted that I ought not longer to remain silent. But an impartial and just public will not fail to bear witness that I did not commence this controversy, and that I forbore long ere I raised my hand even to parry an assault.

Our Kansas Correspondence.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—ITS ADJOURNMENT TO LAWRENCE—MESSAGE OF GOV. MEDARY.

LAWRENCE, MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

The law-makers of Kansas assembled once more last week at Lecompton, and effected an organization without great difficulty, by electing Dr. W. W. UPDEGRAFF, of Lykins County, President of the Council; J. J. INGALLS, of Atchison County, Secretary; G. A. COLTON, of Lykins County, Speaker of the House of Representatives: and M. W. DELAHAY, of Leavenworth, Chief Clerk. All the officers elected, except one who was elevated to a subordinate position in the House, were Republicans. An exception was made in favor of this candidate because his opponent was very unpopular among the members of his own party.

Much interest was felt in this organization, as several aspirants for the United States Senate were actively engaged in canvassing for their favorites, thus making the result a test of their relative strength. Gen. LANE and Mr. WINCHELL, of course, were in attendance intriguing in the election. When the hour of voting came the result proved that Mr. WINCHELL was the strongest of the two, as his whole ticket, with two or three exceptions, was elected, while only one who would acknowledge any affinity with Gen. LANE was promoted, and he to a subordinate office. The popular current in Kansas at present seems to be strongly in favor of Mr. WINCHELL and Gen. POMEROY for the United States Senate, but not a little depends upon their future vigilance and caution.

Immediately after the organization of both Houses, a resolution was made to adjourn to Lawrence. It will be remembered, that for two years previous to this a similar resolution has been adopted, and that Lecompton has been abruptly evacuated by the legislators. At the present session there was an unusual effort made by the Lecomptonites, to prevent a similar calamity. Their Democratic sympathizers throughout the Territory, were, of course, clamorous for remaining at this so-called Capital. After nearly five days had been consumed in stormy debate, the resolution to adjourn to Lawrence was passed over the Governor's veto. To-day, in consequence, the body is to assemble here. Its members have had but little experience in the species of duty now devolving on them, and are said to be inferior to former Legislatures.

The Governor discourses at length, in his message, o show the anti-democratic tendency of a Registry Law. The old veteran had better spare his breath for some other purpose, for "we, the peop'e," are determined to have the law, and will keep it in spite of the statements of all the Federal heroes of Pembina, Crow Wing, Oxford and Kickapoo. What the Governor says may be well for him, as the Administration Presbyter in Kansas, but it has very little weight with the masses around him.

What the cardinal measures of the Session will be it is impossible to tell. The Civil Code needs some revision, and, indeed, much that is in our present Statutes, was developed by "hasty legislation," and should be judiciously amended. Strong efforts will be made to secure the passage of a personal liberty bill, so that kidnappers will be obliged to act more cautiously hereafter. There is a desire, also, to ask for the extension of the time for the payment of taxes, owing to the extreme scarcity of money, and the inability of the people at large to meet the heavy assessments now made. This will lead our Legislature, also, to simplify the machinery of municipal government, and curtail the expenses now incurred by copying too exactly the laws of the older States.

The question of our admission still seems to hang in the balance. We hope soon to be able to read our fate, but, whatever Congress may do, there is a disposition here never to accept an enabling act, and go through the labor and expense of framing another Constitution. The people have recently ratified the Wyandot Constitution by a vote of two to one, and now they intend to stand by it to the last. We say to Congress, take us with our cherished organic law, already adopted, or we shall be compelled to resort to some untried alternative. Popular sovereignty is the jewel that crowns all our sacrifices—all our triumphs—and we are not the people to be daubing with untempered mortar. RANDOLPH.

How the Streets are Lighted—Lamps, Gas and Surplus Funds.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the information of your correspondent in Harlem, who rejoices, in your issue of this day, that he is not a tax-payer, I would state that the figures that he refers to in "Document No. 34, pages 66 and 67, issued from the Comptroller's Office," and on which he bases some underhanded insinuations about the Street Department, are *errors made by the printer.*

Had he exercised a little common sense, he would have known that there are more than twice as many lamps in this City as are set down in that document; or had he taken the trouble to call upon the $1,200 clerk to whom he alludes, he would have found that the original report reads as follows:

Lighting 3,150 (not 2,150) public lamps at $25 75	$81,228
Lighting 9,000 (not 2,600) public lamps at $25	225,000
Fitting 1,400 (not 500) public lamps at $9 35	9,350

precisely the sums named in the estimate.

Further, he says the Comptroller in his note subjoined states that the appropriation for lamps and gas for last year was largely in excess of the expenditures. This, I am proud to say, is true. I claim that the appropriation has been managed with such economy during the past year by the "said to be efficient Street Commissioner" and his subordinates, that the large balance of more than $62,000 stands to the credit upon the Comptroller's books, and the appropriation for lighting the City for the ensuing year can therefore be reduced from $488,000 to $421,000, and the amount of more than $62 000 thus saved to the taxpayers for next year. And this is what the Comptroller alludes to in his note, by saying that "the appropriation for 1859 was largely in excess of the expenditures." Your non-taxpaying correspondent, however, does not seem to comprehend how a public officer can have a balance to the credit of an appropriation under his charge. In conclusion, he is respectfully referred to the ancient but express ve little anecdote about "finding a mare's nest and laughing at the eggs," which he will find recorded in some of his documents. Your obedient servant,

WM. GAYTE, Sup't Lamps and Gas.

THE FEELING AT THE SOUTH.—In the town of Marion, S. C., thirty-eight citizens have signed a call for a public meeting, the object of which is to make an agreement that no resident of that place shall purchase any article, of whatever kind, which may be brought into the State from any Northern State.

A public meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, N. C., having requested Gov. ELLIS to summon an extra session of the Legislature, in view of the threatening events which seemed to render a military organization essential, the Governor replies, under date of Jan. 10, stating that he fully appreciates the magnitude of the causes that have given rise to these apprehensions, but adding that "the public need entertain no fear of immediate aggressions by force of arms," and, in courteous terms, refusing to convene the Legislature. The following expression occurs in the Governor's letter: "The attacks most to be feared are those coming under the specious forms of law—more quiet and insidious in their approaches, but none the less fatal in their results."

In consequence of the relinquishment of mail contracts by the contractors, the Post-Office Department has ordered a temporary contract, until the 30th of June next, with Mr. Charles F. Fahnly, of Lexington, Va., for the mail service between Washington City and Winchester, Va., 70 miles.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 16.

$3,000	Ohio St. 6s '60	99⅜	300	Reading R.	b60 38
13,000	Penn. 6s '90	84½	100	do	37⅝
5,000	Va. State 6s	91⅝	100	do	37⅝
5,000	do	b30 91⅞	700	do	37⅞
2,000	Mo. State 6s	79	100	do	b3 37⅝
1,000	do	b30 79½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 35½
3,000	do	79½	50	do	s60 35⅝
12,000	do	79⅝	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	95
20,000	do	79⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s60 61½
6,000	New-York C. 6s	90⅝	100	do	61⅝
1,000	H., F. R. 3d M.	81	15	Gal. & Chi. R.	62
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85½	250	do	s9 62
25	Union Bank	90	100	do	s10 62
25	Continental Bank	97	50	do	62⅝
45	Bank of Commerce	95¾	42	do	62⅝
100	Comb. C'l Pref.	b10 15	7	do	62⅝
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	77⅛	50	do	s60 62⅝
50	do	s30 75	5	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	15⅛
5	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	91⅝	115	do	15⅛
200	do	b30 91⅜	100	Panama R.	b60 127½
50	N. Y. Central R.	s10 74½	160	do	b60 127⅝
200	do	74⅝	200	do	127
200	do	s30 74⅝	50	do	s30 127
50	do	b60 74⅜	250	do	s30 127
50	do	btw 74⅜	100	do	s15 127⅛
50	do	b10 74⅜	118	Ch. & Rock. I. R.	62½
100	do	74⅜	160	do	b60 62¾
365	do	74⅜	200	do	62¾
200	do	s10 74⅜	100	do	b30 62¾
50	Hudson R. R.	b60 42	250	do	s30 62¾
100	do	b30 42	250	do	62⅝
50	do	41¾	100	do	b30 62⅝
300	Harlem Railroad	9	50	do	62⅝
300	Harlem R. Pref.	32½	220	do	63
100	do	b60 32½	200	do	s30 63
7	Stonington R.	67			

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	99	50	Erie Railroad	83½
1,000	Penn. 6s, '90	85	50	do	b60 83⅝
2,000	Va. State 6s	91½	100	Hudson R. R.	b60 41½
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	73½	100	do	b60 42
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	49	300	Reading Railroad	37¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	81	100	do	37⅞
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85¾	100	do	s30 37⅞
100	Cum. Coal pref.	15	500	do	s30 37⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 75½	50	Panama R.	127½
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	91¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	62⅞
50	do	92	100	do	b30 62¾
120	New-York Cen. R.	74⅜	50	do	b30 62⅜
200	do	b10 74⅜	300	do	s10 62⅜
150	do	s10 74⅜	250	do	62
513	do	74⅜	100	Ch. & Rock I. R.	62¾
500	do	s60 74⅜	350	do	b10 63
200	do	b30 74⅜	500	do	s30 62¾
100	do	s10 74⅜	100	do	s30 62⅝

MONDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 31:

Decrease in Loans	$1,015,249
Increase in Specie	877,132
Decrease in Circulation	449,015
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1 074,908

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 7, 1860	Jan. 14 1860.	Jan. 15, 1859.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,433,000	$67,734,000
Loans	124,597,663	123,582,414	129,319,245
Specie	17,863,734	18,740,866	29,350,712
Circulation	8,539,163	8,090,548	7,386,163
Gross Deposits	102,039,679	99,247,743	116 053,932
Exchanged	27,221,824	23,363,980	20,597,669
Undrawn	74,808,855	75,883,763	95,456,323
In Sub-Treasury	7,736,965	7,749,647	4,312,987

The Bank return this afternoon results much as might have been anticipated from the general Money movement of the week past. The Specie line is if anything rather better. The increase is $877,000, while the loans are down a million of dollars. Part of the heavy decrease in Deposits the week before is brought back, the present line being a million higher, though still $2,400,000 below the close of the old year. The Circulation comes down to about eight millions dollars, the lowest point for some months past. The Grocers Bank has been restored to the Clearing-house Association, after an absence of two years from the temporary embarrassment in its affairs during the crisis of '57. The Sub-Treasury made a transfer of a million of dollas of Coin to the Assay Fund which was immediately paid out in Exchange for the Mint Certificates issued on the last California remittance, and part of which could not be made available by private holders at Bank last week. The Sub-Treasurer has done a real service by bringing about this arrangement; it saves a delay of nearly a fortnight in getting back the new Coin from Philadelphia, and was assented to by the Secretary at Washington in the proper spirit of accommodation to the banking community. To-day the Money Market is further relieved by this and other causes, and the Stock Brokers report, for the first time for nearly two weeks, positive ease in the supply on temporary employment. In Discounts outside of Bank, the change is not yet so sensibly felt, although the sales now making of mercantile paper are of a less pressing character than through the first part of last week. The rates on very prime double signatures are 7@7½ ℘ cent. for 60 days, and 8@9 for longer dates, while fair bills are still to be had at from 9 down to 12 ℘ cent. per annum discount. The Exchange Market was very freely supplied through the forenoon, and some heavy lines were taken on London, at 108¼@108⅜ ℘ cent., one of the leading Banking firms drawing at the last figure at 60 days, and at 108⅞ at sight. These operations somewhat relieved the market, and, at the close of 'Change hour, the standard drawers claimed an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., quoting 108¼@108⅜. In like manner some cheap and heavy sales of Francs were made early in the day, f.5.23¾@f.5.21¼ first-class bills, or indorsements, closing in the afternoon f.5.21¼@f.5.20.

The Stock Exchange improved 1 ℘ cent. on United States Texas Indemnity five per cents; ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. on Missouri sixes, for which there is again a free demand, partly in consequence of the impression that the Legislature of the State is about to adjourn after defeating the main measure brought forward to add to the Railway appropriations. There is but one opinion as to the wisdom of this course, in the present condition of things, and the very low range which the Missouri credit has taken of late under the apprehension that a less favorable decision would be arrived at. There was 2 ℘ cent. improvement in Delaware and Hudson shares; 1 ℘ cent. each in Pacific Mail and Panama; ½ ℘ cent. in Erie and Hudson, and 1 ℘ cent. in Rock Island and Galena—part of the last being lost in the afternoon—as in New-York Central, which, after selling up to 74⅜, fell off to 74¼ @⅜ ℘ cent. Illinois Central, Reading, and Michigan Central were steady in price and rather firmer in demand than on Saturday, though Reading continues pretty freely supplied. In Railway Bonds only a moderate business was done. The General Market left off steady, after quite a firm feeling during the session of the Second Board.

The two days later news from England by the *Europa* at Halifax, and the *Jura* at this port, shows a further improvement in the Liverpool market for Cotton, and higher quotations for the English Funds. On the eve of the New-Year's settlements, the demand for Money was more active at the Bank minimum of 2½ ℘ cent. In American Stocks the changes are not important. Federal Fives, of 1874, 92¼@92⅜ ℘ cent., ex-dividend; Illinois Central, 39@37, as before; sales at 37¾ discount.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 28th December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£9,804,730	Increase £229,704
Other deposits	13,071,410	Decrease..238,814
Rest	3,156,573	Increase.. 7,647
Government securities	10,925,157	Unchanged.
Other securities	19,907,580	Decrease..320,584
Notes unemployed	9,780,980	Increase..331,035

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,828,475 being an increase of £182,865, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,810,054, showing a decrease of £191,686 when compared with the preceding return.

Mr. J. N. PERKINS, after six years' hard and faithful service as Treasurer of the Illinois Central Company, has resigned the post, though still retaining his Directorship in the Board, and Mr. A. E. BURNSIDE, late Cashier of the Land Department at Chicago, was to-day elected to take his place.

The Bank of the State of Missouri has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent. Dividends to New-York shareholders payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after the 20th inst. The following is the state of the Bank on its last exhibit, Dec. 31, 1859:

Bills Discounted		$1,549,419
Exchange Matured		97,851
Exchange Maturing		3,549,092
Real Estate		141,166
State Bonds		196,000
Suspended Debt		100,754
Protest Account		120
Due from Banks		6,295
Bank Notes on hand of other Banks		172,220
Specie on hand		1,303,774
Total		$7,176,605
Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000	
Capital Stock owned by individ'ls	2,058,422	$3,058,422
Bank of the State of Missouri, old Charter		97,180
Due Depositors		1,175,139
Dividends unpaid		3,135
Profit and Loss		35,776
Interest and Exchange surplus		97,563
Interest and Exchange		
Profits past six months	$249,103	
Less Expenses	38,841	210,261
Contingent Fund		11,028
Due to Banks		66,856
Branch Balances		44,221
Circulation outstanding		2,377 020
Total		$7,176,605

STATEMENT OF SOUTHERN BANK AT NEW-ORLEANS.

407 City of New-Orleans 6 ℘ cent. Consolidated Bonds of $1,000 each—343 of which are in the hands of the State Auditor as security for the circulation of this Bank	$407,000
Banking-house and other real property	66,668
Suspense account	9,050
Notes and bills discounted	287,172
Domestic and foreign exchange	1,124,170
Coin	$237,109
Due by City Banks	221,418— 461,527
Total	$2,355,589
Capital Stock	$1,250,000
Reserved Fund	100,000
Profit and Loss Account	119,161
Individual depositors	578,367
Circulation	308,060
Total	$2,355,589
Profit and loss account as above	$119,161
Reserved Fund	100,000—$219.161
Dividend of 4 ℘ cent., declared this day	50,000
Surplus	$169,161

SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY—DEC. 31.

Domestic Bills		$2,121,078
Discounted Notes		435,112
Debts in suit and Suspended Debt		56,063—$2,612,254
Banking-houses and other Real Estate	$35,475	
Protest and Cost Accounts	342—	35,817
Kentucky State Bonds and other Stocks	608,050	608 050
New-Orleans Investments		$35,000 35,000
Due from Banks		$459,198 459,198
CASH ITEMS:		
Notes of other Banks on hand	$148,308	
Gold and Silver	660,153—	808,461
Total		$4,558,782
Capital Stock	$1,500,000	
Depositors	284,701	
Due Banks	140,083	
Dividend Account	4,339	
Certificates of Deposit	1,105	
Circulation	2,135,263	
Contingent Fund	75,000	
Profit and Loss	469,290—$1,558,782	
Profit and Loss as above		$409.289
Deduct Dividend No 18, of 5 ℘ cent.		75.000
Leaves to credit of Profit and Loss		$334,289

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports of the New-Jersey Transportation Company:

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on 1st of February next, leaving a surplus of net earnings for the year, amounting to $190,000.

The gross earnings of the road for 1859 are. $1,025,000
Current expenses, repairs, operating road, &c. 832,000
Net earnings $613,000

Making a ratio of 37½ ℘ cent. of expenses to gross earnings.

After payment of taxes, transit duties and interest on the debt of $689,000, which represents the ferry and property at Jersey City, purchased of the associates of the Jersey Company, the net earnings show a percentage, on the capital of $3,749,000, or a fraction over 15 ℘ cent., though 10 ℘ cent. per annum only has been declared, allowing $190,000 of surplus earnings for the year to be carried to the general account of profit and loss, being the aggregate of surplus net earnings which now amount to upwards of $500,000, or more than 13 ℘ cent. on the capital, and only about $100,000 less than the whole debt of the Company.

The following figures appear in the return of the Hudson River Company to the State Engineer for fiscal or Railway year ending 30th September 1859:

Capital stock, as by charter		$4,000,000 00
Amount of stock subscribed		3,770,926 59
Amount paid in, as by last report		3,758,466 59
Total amount now paid in of capital stock		3,758,466 59
Funded debt, as by last report		8,842,000 00
Total amount now of funded debt		8,842,000 00
Floating debt, as per last report		455,003 04
The amount now of floating debt		414,654 35
Total amount now of funded and floating debt		9,256,654 35
From passengers, 1859		1,079,661 76
From freight		712,382 48
From other sources		50,581 05
Total		$1,842,626 19
For transportation expenses		1,078,540 60
For interest		647,700 47
To balance, income account		135,833 50
Total		$1,862.074 57
Total amount of balance, income acc't		$195,063 93

The following extract from a letter to a Banking firm in this City, from a Southwestern Exchange house, makes very emphatic reference to the present sectional excitement in the country:

"We acknowledge with great pleasure your salutations of the season, and hope we may live to exchange many more. And may these exchanges be made under *one flag*, and that the flag of the whole Union. And may it ever wave over the Union of the States. We do hope the day will come, and speedily come, when the disorganizers of this glorious Union will be severely punished, *and the Abolitionists North, and Secessionists South, be hurled into Tophet, and Bunker Hill Monument rolled against the gate!*"

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1859, were $414,764 24
December, 1858 383,426 10
Increase $31,338 14

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 14.	LOANS. Jan. 7.	SPECIE. Jan. 14.	SPECIE. Jan. 7.
Bk. of New-York	4,467,815	4,459,424	680,338	657,578
Manhattan Co.	4,365,211	4,617,367	621,324	514,419
Merchants' Bank	5,143,936	5,006,530	982,348	1,067,987
Mechanics' Bank	3,710,629	3,758,693	421,914	545,186
Union Bank	2,728,946	2,646,702	599,400	354,696
Bk. of America	5,854,262	6,091,132	1,275,994	1,040,107
Phenix Bank	3,012,631	2,970,270	424,678	480,179
City Bank	2,206,255	2,222,192	330,143	240,056
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,349,057	1,401,437	89,165	94,159
Fulton Bank	1,395,109	1,407,136	232,011	245,673
Chemical Bank	1,832,300	767,013	579,000	579,646
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,106,417	2,139,721	225,345	213,041
National Bank	1,048,406	2,026,309	189,655	229,027
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,830,226	1,614,219	246 922	232,697
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	703,823	778,475	162,185	145,830
Greenwich Bank	701,950	699 674	98,600	106,773
Leather Man. Bk.	1,773,780	1,701,165	287,906	272,231
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,204,568	1,201,548	192,736	204 641
Bk. St. New-York	3,875,763	3,928 144	738,536	845,251
Am. Exchange Bk	7,557,626	7,481,005	1,176,045	1,077,294
Bk. of Commerce	12,536,909	12,724,826	1 315,107	1,468,131
Broadway Bank	2,551 104	2,619 326	393,115	337,337
Ocean Bank	1,735,301	1,711,551	298,401	323,249
Mercantile Bank	2,542,713	2,517,252	330,211	377,551
Pacific Bank	1,094,419	991,532	160,144	181,450
Bank of Republic	4,029,409	3,999,370	706,338	807,088
Chatham Bank	661,104	675,575	71,994	81 617
People's Bank	667,552	660,571	142,028	155,239
Bank of N. Am.	1,650,142	1,601,953	215,847	121,199
Hanover Bank	1,415,266	1,472,419	148,558	107 765
Irving Bank	823,421	832,561	129,401	79,897
Metropolitan Bk.	6,036 208	6,091,316	912,983	801,566
Citizens' Bank	695,029	683,394	89,835	126,624
Nassau Bank	1,704,636	1,645,149	163,950	151,160
Market Bank	1,359,090	1,566,964	213 711	198,984
St. Nicholas Bk.	998,327	1,021,858	138 021	141,814
Shoe & Leath Bk.	5,221,629	5,397 660	1,250,408	1,022 849
Corn Exch. Bank	1,572 856	1,574 892	204,572	197,521
Continental Bank	3,354,371	3,488,877	429 683	310,079
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,086,871	1,226,191	161,216	159,311
Oriental Bank	558,499	551 015	76,658	88,276
Marine Bank	943,598	968 514	97,993	94,520
Atlantic Bank	536,372	536,602	76 389	75,894
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,525 050	2,493,511	315,533	297,393
Park Bank	4,281 548	4,415,986	695,703	634,195
Artisans' Bank	1,099 779	1,075,822	132,361	139 205
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	651,636	658,364	48,974	56 009
Grocers' Bank	515,286	523,760	56,253	55,540
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	447,636	450,808	45 124	52 245
N. Y. Exch. Bank	343,357	347,484	22,109	22,742
Bull's Head Bank	402,723	408,877	59,570	46,381
N. Y. County Bk.	300,480	370 323	54 678	62 802
East River Bank	309,758	299,532	35,838	29,712
North River Bank	460,172	460,336	67,377	51,165
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	424,784	408,379	49,537	52 215
Total	123,582,414	124,597,663	18,740,866	17,863,734
	Decrease	$1,015,249	Increase	$877,132

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 14.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 7.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 14.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 7.
Bk. of New-York	400,108	425,584	2,531,869	2,558,114
Manhattan Co.	314,388	303 575	2,716,168	2,727,362
Merchants' Bank	156,367	151,761	3,050,545	3,051,737
Mechanics' Bank	308,749	332,997	2,389,150	2,423,551
Union Bank	187,369	191 767	1,108,914	1,225,193
Bk. of America	140,659	142,591	4,233,303	4,026,671
Phenix Bank	134,294	143 540	1,782,646	1,763,362
City Bank	.....	.....	1,457 672	1,387,336
Tradesmen's Bk.	234,752	273,765	628,726	612 795
Fulton Bank	153,980	159,085	1,052 473	1,060,237
Chemical Bank	308,718	327,648	1,877,655	1,754,561
Merch. Exch. Bk.	122,346	128,586	1,084,808	1,078,915
National Bank	142 970	156,696	806,281	818 911
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	204 425	211,660	1,079 532	1,042,346
Mech. & Trad Bk.	109,927	118,587	662,375	654,634
Greenwich Bank	142,818	147,318	473 909	490 015
Leather Man. Bk.	247,105	261,154	949,362	950,882
Seventh

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—Everybody's Friend.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gipsy Gower—Serious Family.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Man of the Red Mansion—Frolic of the Fairies—The Schoolmaster.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—afternoon—The Golden Farmer—Tight Rope Performances—Evening—The Red Rangers—Tight Rope Performances.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Gabrielle.

DODWORTH HALL—Complimentary Concert.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—The Maid with the Milking Pail—The Four Sisters—Woman's Whims.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE—Waugh's Italia.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 630 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax, and of the *Jura* at New-York, continue our European intelligence to the last day of the last year. Little of interest had transpired in addition to the advices of the *Hungarian*, save the sudden death of the greatest of British historical writers, Lord Macaulay, an event which occurred in London on the 28th ult. The health of the historian had been failing for some months past, but there was no reason to anticipate a result so early and fatal. His disease was of the heart. As Lord Macaulay was unmarried, the title has lapsed. Serious rumors in regard to the Congress were in circulation, and were not without depressing influences upon the money markets. Russia, it was reported, had protested against the pamphlet on "the Pope and the Congress," and had announced its unwillingness to enter the Congress until its doctrines, which it regards as subversive of legitimate authority, should be disavowed. A similar protest had already been received from the Pope. Possibly, to these and other like difficulties is due the delay in the opening of the deliberations, the meeting having been postponed from Jan. 19 to a day not yet indicated. No fresh encounters had signalized the Hispano-Moorish war. The Spanish fleet, which had been lying at Algesiras, had sailed with sealed orders. An enlargement of the story touching American mediation in China, states that Mr. Ward, our Minister, had gone to Foo-Chow to meet Ho, the Governor of that Province, and confer with him on the course to be pursued in order to avert the attack of the Europeans. The statement is not generally credited.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clingman spoke on the great question of the day, in language calculated to promote anything but a happy solution. The possibility of maintaining the Union was doubted, plans of effecting a separation were broached, and threats held out that in the event of disruption the South would insist upon a separation of the States. The elevation of a Republican to the Presidency would furnish Mr. Clingman with ample reason for demanding a dissolution. The speech created a deep and most unfortunate impression. The Senate, going into Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Hon. C. J. Faulkner as Minister to France. The House of Representatives, without recurring to Mr. Pennington's resolution, listened to a speech of Mr. Underwood, of Georgia, in vituperation of the Republicans, and of the conservative men who act with them. A protracted colloquy ensued, in which Mr. Hill, of Georgia, defended the principles upon which the new national Union movement is inaugurated, and invited his colleague to abandon the hopeless effort of electing a Democratic Speaker, and aid in the choice of some member of this promising organization. The "American" element of the new party was brought into debate; when Mr. Hill admitted that the extension of the term pre-requisite to naturalization is one of the articles of the platform. The discussion elicited few points of interest. Upon its conclusion, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, obtained the floor and resumed his criticism upon the Administration of Mr. Buchanan.

The majority of the Kansas Legislature remains in session at Lawrence, to which place it voted to adjourn, and the minority still meets at Lecompton. This happy state of affairs, it is hoped, may soon be adjusted by an adjournment to Leavenworth. Gen. Lane and his friends are said to have been badly worsted by Mr. Winchell and his allies at the organization of the body, and it was the general impression that the chances of the former for the Senatorial nomination were decidedly weakened. Among the prominent candidates for this honor were Gen. Pomroy, and Messrs. M. J. Parrott and Jas. M. Winchell.

The Democratic Convention of Alabama adjourned, on Saturday, after nominating John T. Morgan and David Hubbard as Delegates at large to the Charleston Convention.

In the State Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were submitted on the bills to compel the attendance of witnesses before committees of the Common Council, and to make election days general holidays. The Quarantine Commissioners submitted their report. They express the hope that New-Jersey may yet be persuaded to cede Sandy Hook for Quarantine purposes. Bills were introduced in the Assembly to allow the Manhattan Gas Company to extend its mains through all the streets and avenues of the City; to allow the construction of a railroad to West Farms; to prohibit the Common Councils of cities from chartering railroads, without the consent of a majority of property-holders on the proposed route; and to allow the further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock to an amount, the interest on which shall not exceed $150,000.

No evidence of importance was developed before Coroner Lamb at Lawrence yesterday. One of the men who was employed in the carding room testified regarding his experience after the crash which involved so many in destruction, and Mr. Thomas S. Winn, who was engaged in moving the machines in one of the upper stories of the building, a proceeding which many thought hastened, if it did not cause the catastrophe, was called to the stand. His evidence did not tend to throw any new light on the lamentable casualty.

The tax levy having been enlarged to the amount of $20,000, for the purpose of converting Mount Morris-square in Harlem into a park, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen *in toto*. A resolution taking the *Herald* to task for certain disparaging comments on the *personnel* of the Common Council, was adopted without debate. Beyond this, the proceedings possessed no specific interest. The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen, stating the estimated amount of interest upon the debt of the Corporation payable during 1860, as follows: From taxation and interest collected, $733,621; from sinking fund, $469,227 74; from collections of interest on assessments, $68,978; total, $1,271,826 74. After necessary deductions, there is left to be raised by taxation, the sum of $653,621. Other accounts, such as the Central Park loan, will cause an additional amount, which cannot now be accurately ascertained. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, a communication was received from the Comptroller, stating the annual expenditures on County account during 1859 to have been $3,302,878 42—leaving an unexpended balance of $82,853 84. A resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee to see what action, if any, is necessary to prevent further confusion in City and County matters. The Special Committee from the Convention of Supervisors reported that the Convention had reported in favor of a memorial to the Legislature, asking that the Board of State Assessors be composed of eight instead of three members. The report was adopted. The Tax Commissioners reported the number of improved lots in the City and County to be 54,725, and the number not improved to be 86,761—total, 141,486. In consequence of some disagreement between Mayor Wood and Superintendent Pillsbury, a special meeting of the Police Commissioners was held, at which resolutions were passed that the power of transferring policemen should, for the present, be taken from the Superintendent and vested in the Board.

The "Inebriate's Friend Society" held a meeting last evening, at No. 154 Chatham street, for the purpose of opening the "Inebriate's Home," where temporary shelter can be provided, and food and employment given in cases where they are required. Hon. George Hall, of Brooklyn, presided, and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Snodgrass, and others made addresses. Letters strongly approving of the movement were received and read from Hon. Fernando Wood and Rev. Dr. Tyng. Among those on the platform was Frederick W. Engs, Esq., President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who, it was understood, was present by invitation, and approved of the undertaking.

In the Court of Common Pleas, William Wallace, a machinist by trade, recovered a verdict against the City of $5,000 damages for injuries received from falling through a hole in the sidewalk at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue.

There was a further improvement in Money affairs yesterday, and the Stock and Foreign Exchanges both rose on it. In Stocks, an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. In Exchange on London, after a large business early in the day at 108½@108¾, there was an advance at the close of 'Change hour, to 108¾@108¾, though this can scarcely be said to be established by actual sales. The Bank return shows an accession of $677,000, in Specie, and a decrease of a million of dollars in Loans and Discounts.

Flour attracted more attention, partly from shippers, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Wheat was also much sought after at full rates. Other kinds of Grain, as well at Metals, Hay, Hops, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Coffee and Teas, were quiet. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Prices of Pork tended downward. Sugars and Molasses were in request. Whisky was plenty and depressed. Freights were firm, yet not active.

Another Union Speech.

We publish this morning, at considerable sacrifice of space, another of those Union speeches which our neighbor the *Tribune* considers so utterly superfluous. We think it quite likely the *Tribune* is right,—but in these days of multitudinous speeches, essays and newspaper disquisitions, it is not quite easy to decide, with any great certainty, what is and what is not superfluous. We suspect that even our critical neighbor would not like to be held too rigidly to the rule which he lays down upon this subject.

The speech in question is one made by Mr. Raymond at the Union meeting held in Albany on Thursday night of last week. Its only merit, if it has any at all, consists in the fact that it endeavors to look fairly at both sides of the question, and to point out sundry breaches of good faith and constitutional obligation on the part of both the North and South, to which the existing ill-feeling between the two sections may fairly be traced. We are quite aware that, in these days of partisan excitement, it will be very difficult to convince any man of either section that the other is not wholly and exclusively at fault:—and it may be quite superfluous to make the attempt, or even to arrest public attention long enough for a calm and candid consideration of the subject. Still, the experiment may be worth trying.

The speech referred to traces the sectional difficulties of the country to the action of the Abolitionists, to its effect upon political parties in the North, and especially to the manner in which it has been *resisted* by the Southern States. The Abolitionists themselves, so far as the attainment, by their own exertions, of the specific objects at which they aim, is concerned, have always been powerless. But their schemes have been resisted by the South in such a manner as to give them a factitious strength throughout the North. The action of Southern men, in contending against the Abolitionists, has been of such a nature as to merge their special grievances in the defence of vital principles,—and in this way they have been able to wield an influence out of all proportion to the positive strength of their doctrines in the public mind.

We believe this view of the case,—which is set forth in the speech with a good deal of fullness and detail,—to be strictly true, and that while the original provocation thus comes from the North, very much of the mischief which it has occasioned is due to the unwise and exacting manner in which it has been met by the South.

Mr. Raymond condemns the policy of the personal liberty bills which are projected and sometimes passed in our Northern Legislatures, as needless, unjustifiable in principle, and calculated to insult and wound the South, without any necessity or reason whatever. He urges also upon the Republicans in Congress the propriety of bringing forward a federal law to protect one State against invasion from any other,—as a measure just in itself, rendered proper, if not necessary, by actual occurrences, and as calculated to reassure the South as to the loyalty of the North to the Union and the Constitution.

Cassius M. Clay in Kentucky.

The pertinacity and perfect impunity with which Cassius M. Clay continues to denounce Slavery and to advocate emancipation in any part of Kentucky he pleases, form a curious commentary upon the oft-repeated assertions of the more violent portion of the Southern public, that the gagging of all discussion is absolutely necessary to their safety. We find that at this moment, and in a less degree for some years past, all unfavorable comment on Slavery is met by mob law; books or papers questioning even its economical expediency are rigidly excluded. Persons holding abolitionist opinions are summarily driven out from all parts of the country. A single unguarded utterance leads to banishment at least, without trial or opportunity of defence. When the South is asked to account for this high-handed violation of the Constitution and the laws, and this close imitation, in a Democratic Republic, of the forms and precautions of rank despotism, we are told that as long as Slavery lasts, the interests of the white population absolutely require them.

In spite of the fact that the victims they sacrificed to the public safety are generally Northerners, or other strangers without friends or following, or else Southerners without means, position or influence, we should have been disposed to accept this plea, if not as a justification, at least as a palliation of the strange excesses by which Southern Pro-Slavery zeal almost every week brings scandal on our institutions. But Cassius Clay's position in Kentucky places us, we confess, in a somewhat awkward dilemma. Here is a man who speaks out upon Slavery with as much frankness as any Northern Free-Soiler. He condemns it morally, and economically, and politically—declares it to be a curse and a crime, and avows his desire to see it abolished. In short, he talks in the very strain which renders it dangerous for most Northern statesmen to show themselves at this moment in Virginia or South Carolina, and which leaves the whole North hourly exposed to an armed invasion by Governor Wise and ten men.

Now if we apply to Mr. Clay's case what logicians call the "Method of Difference," we shall arrive at a result which is not very creditable to the Pro-Slavery fire-eaters. Clay and the Southern Free-Soilers generally agree in their opinions about Slavery. They also agree in their manner of uttering them, and in the plans they propose for its abolition. He, however, not only lives quietly on his plantation in Kentucky, without molestation, but "stumps the State" in furtherance of his own views, and holds meetings in which he proclaims them in his own way, which is by no means a mincing way. They, for doing half what he does, are, on the contrary, "waited on by committees," and driven from their homes, under pain of tar and feathers. This difference in treatment can only be accounted for by difference in character or antecedents, and on looking for something of this kind, we find it in the fact that he has twice defended his right to free speech, pistol in hand, has killed and wounded those who sought to put him down, and has himself been left for dead on the field. Moreover, he openly avows that he will still resist any attempt to gag him, or disturb him by force, and he mounts the rostrum all ready for the fray.

This difference in temper and antecedents between him and his Free-Soil friends, we are thus reluctantly forced into believing, constitutes the sole reason for the very different treatment bestowed on them by their slave-holding compatriot, and we must say it is not a reason which does much credit either to the judgment or generosity of the Pro-Slavery public. We need hardly comment upon the disgracefulness of the spectacle which Kentucky just now presents—of a Governor, sworn to execute the laws, denying their protection to men guilty of no crime. The flagrancy of this anomaly is apparent to everybody. But the spectacle which she also affords of armed legislators, claiming the character of exponents of the popular will, pouring out the vials of their wrath solely upon the unarmed and defenceless and unresisting, and allowing the strong man, who stands his ground with his pistol cocked, to follow his whim without let or hindrance, simply gives the lie to all we hear about the stern necessity of stifling discussion, but actually places a premium upon violence and civil war. We presume Cassius Clay's speeches are as dangerous as those of other Republicans, and the impunity which his pluck secures for them will encourage others who think with him not to hold their tongues, but to follow his example. A Vigilance Committee which punishes all who disagree with it, at least resembles law in being omnipotent and impartial; but one that only falls foul of those who fear it, not only earns the character of a bully, but is very apt to bring on itself a bully's fate.

The Mexican Treaty.

In another column, we give place to a communication touching the McLane Mexican Treaty. The writer says it is in reply to an article in the Times of the 5th inst. No such connection appears, however, in the communication, which in the main, is but a repetition of the reasons that first appeared in the *Tribune* adverse to said Treaty, and which the Times fully and satisfactorily answered at the moment. But the present communication is more enthusiastic, and contains more exaggerated and mistaken assertions than anything that has come to our notice. For instance, the assertion that "the route from Guaymas to Arizona will have to be made through an unsettled, dry and desert waste, and will not serve the interests of the Arizonians as well as a road leading to the mouth of the Gila River or the Pacific," is totally at variance with the facts as set forth by the people of Arizona themselves. The Arizonians state that freight from Guaymas to Tucsen, in the centre of Arizona, is four cents per pound, and that the trip is made with ease, from end to end, in sixteen days, over as level and good a natural road as can be found in the United States; while freight from the mouth of the Gila to Tucson, though no further than from Guaymas, is twelve to fifteen cents per pound, and that owners of mules or cattle can scarcely be induced to go over the route at any price, because it *is* through an "unsettled, dry and desert waste," and the best of fortune is required to get men and animals through alive within thirty days. "C. T. C." has got these routes transposed in his mind. The citizens of Arizona are praying for the ratification of the McLane treaty on the ground that the Guaymas right of way is alone worth $4,000,000 to that portion of United States territory known as Arizona. This is an important point which has never before been properly set forth.

Another assertion of our correspondent, that the "treaty confers nothing upon us that had not been previously conferred by former treaties, or what does not already belong to us under the law of nations," is equally opposed to facts patent to all the world, and it is surprising that any one who evinces such imperfect knowledge should undertake to enlighten the public on a subject of so much importance. The remarks sustaining the central faction and abusing the Liberals, are old and hackneyed. The assertions that the treaty is a "declaration of war against Mexico," "a political juggle on the part of Juarez," and "a covert attempt on the part of the United States to obtain Mexican territory," have no foundation in fact, as the treaty itself shows. All such statements are wholly uncalled for, and very unjust to our Minister in Mexico, whose honest negotiations have maintained the honor and integrity of both nations.

When the Times commenced advocating the abolition of religious bigotry and intolerance, the result of nearly three and a half centuries of priestly and soldier despotism in Mexico, the opening of the trade and commerce of that country, (amounting to upwards of $100,000,000 per annum, and of which we just taste to the extent of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000,) to our citizens, the opening of transit routes through the Republic, &c., &c., it did not occur to this journal that it was lending itself to an "attempt to put the City of New-Orleans in possession of the vast trade already built up in California, to destroy the Vanderbilt line of steamers, the Panama Railroad interest, and everything that has been done thus far by the City of New-York to promote the trade and commerce of California." The Times never conceived such fearful work as this, and if each and every one of the Mexican transit routes are so dangerous, and in every way so thoroughly unfit for traveling and commercial purposes as "C. T. C." says they are, we cannot understand how it is that he is so seriously alarmed for the interests of New-York, Panama, Vanderbilt and every other known California interest south of Tehuantepec; and we are equally at a loss to know why "above all," his chief motive for opposing the proposed treaty, which he so ingenuously states is the case, should be based on the alarm thus created.

It may be in the common order of things for a particular interest to put forth narrow, and, we must say, invidious sentiments like those of our correspondent; but it would be unbecoming in a public journal in *this* City, of all others, to give them any sort of advocacy,—and, as he states, we well know that in thus speaking, he represents but a small portion of the commercial interests of the City of New-York.

It is daily becoming more and more apparent that the general interests of the country, as well as those of this City, *demand* the speedy ratification of the Mexican Treaty. When this is done, the proposed line of weekly mail steamships from the City of New-York to the City of Vera Cruz will go into operation, and thus some of the millions of silver which have heretofore flowed in one strong and steady stream into English coffers, will come to our hands.

What shall be Done with, and for, our Vagrant Children?

No one who has paid much attention to the drift of American politics for the last thirty or forty years, has failed to perceive that next to the difficult task of reconciling the jarring interests of free and slave labor, the knottiest problem which awaits solution is the best manner of preventing the large cities, whose growth and greatness ought to be the flower and fruit of our civilization, from becoming a nuisance and a curse. It is the large influx of ignorant foreigners, unused to the freedom, and incapable of the self-control which our system of government requires, which unquestionably has converted them into the hot-beds of crime and vice and disorder which we see them to be. But those who propose to make them moral and virtuous by excluding the people who have made them vicious and immoral, forget that our cities owe their greatness to the very same cause as their evils and abuses. The foreign immigration undoubtedly fills the jails and the almshouses, but it has also built the streets, and warehouses and quays and parks, and performed the heaviest portion of the vast amount of physical toil which have made Boston, New-York and Baltimore what they are, and upon it will fall the burden of the work which is still to be done.

A vast army of laborers living by their daily wages is a necessity of our condition, and of the condition of any city which is growing in such a ratio as New-York, and is struggling for the splendid distinction of being the metropolis of a great continent. If we could have procured them sober, frugal, industrious, and intelligent, it would have unquestionably been a great gain for us and for humanity; but there was no such commodity in the market when we began our race. Europe has furnished us the best article she could supply, and we have used it up greedily. It has cleared our forests, and made our railroads, and built our palaces. We pay it a dollar a day in cash for its services, but this is only a part, and a small part, of its wages. The rest comes in the shape of provision for the consequences of its ignorance and improvidence, in prisons and in alms, and in the countless abuses and inconveniences which its share in the working of our municipal system entails upon us. More than all, it comes in the shape of the solemn obligation we incur to provide, for the vast multitude of poor children which it throws on our streets, a reasonable chance of running their race in life with honor, as well as with comfort. For what the poor of our cities are, we are hardly responsible; but for what their children are to become, we certainly shall be held accountable. In so far as they are allowed to grow up vicious, ignorant and criminal, we shall not only have to answer for it at the bar of public opinion, but incur a very sensible, tangible penalty in the shape of increased crime and insecurity. We cannot convert laboring classes in one year, or in ten, into models of prudence and good behavior, and surround them with comforts; but we can afford their offsprings a better physical and moral training than the tenement-house slums supply.

We are afraid that a good many of us find some consolation in the reflection that, as far as this incident of our social condition is concerned, we are no worse off, and, in fact, not nearly so bad off, as London, and Paris, and Vienna, and all other cities of the Old World. The Governments, as well as benevolent individuals in Europe, after a longer warfare with city crime and vice than we have had to undergo, have become sensible that the best-directed efforts can do but little towards reforming the adult criminal population; that the difficulties which in old and crowded communities a thief experiences in becoming an honest man, are so great that the best external aid can but rarely save him from relapsing into thievery; and that philanthropic zeal contributes most towards the solution of the great problem of modern times, the diminution of the "dangerous classes," by endeavoring to deprive crime of its hereditary character, by preventing the children of criminals from recruiting the doomed army in which their fathers and mothers serve. After scouring the streets and bringing in the juvenile delinquents, however, the hardest part of the task remains to be accomplished. Before being converted into honest men, they have to be converted into honest boys. Whether this can be best accomplished by massing them in large numbers, or dividing them into small groups or families, and relying more on the personal influence of the teacher than on the force of discipline and organization, is a question on which the philanthropic world is still divided.

Mr. C. L. Brace, the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of this City, has entered into the controversy in a small pamphlet, which is before us, entitled, *The Best Method of Disposing of Pauper and Vagrant Children*, and which is not simply a plea on behalf of the body which he represents, but a defence of the "family system" of juvenile reform, based on his own experience of its working. The strongest point in his case—the general result of the plan pursued by the Children's Aid Society for the last eight years, of sending pauper vagrant children to the West, and placing them in the families of farmers—is a most cheering fact for Americans. His figures and correspondence show, beyond question, that we have what European reformers have not—a simple and satisfactory means of disposing of those whom we reform.

Mr. Brace says:

"Nor can many persons imagine the unlimited nature of the demand in America for children's labor. The Children's Aid Society alone has, by letter or through its agents, thousands of applications each year more than it can supply, though already sending out nearly eight hundred a year. We have no hesitation in saying, that all the pauper children (of sound bodies) now supported at such immense expense by the City, and a proportion of the young vagrants and petty offenders maintained at public cost, might, with case, at this moment, on a trifling expense, be placed in good religious homes in our rural districts, where every influence exerted upon them would be far healthier and better, and where a larger proportion would turn out well than under the present system."

About the demand for these children there is thus no doubt. The Children's Aid Society has done its share towards supplying it, by sending out, within the last seven years, about 5,000 of them. That the plan has worked well, is proved conclusively by the fact that out of these 5,000 thus bred in vice, only four per cent. are known to have committed criminal offences. In other words, 4,800 have turned out well. The corroborative testimony on this point, in the correspondence of those who have had them in their houses, is overwhelming.

One charge made against the system by the advocates of large asylums and institutes, remains to be disposed of, and that is, that these children corrupt the morals of the families to which they are sent, and thus we reform the vicious—if they are reformed—at the expense of the innocent. The answer is, that the Western farmers are as likely to know as anybody else, whether their families are corrupted by these outcasts or not, and after an experience of seven years no such complaint has ever been made, and the cry is still for more.

The whole subject is well worthy of the attention of every man, whether politician or philanthropist, who has the future of the country at heart, and who shares in the general anxiety as to the manner in which our institutions will stand the strain which the vicious and pauper masses of our great cities are imposing upon them.

The Mayor's Bureau.

One of Mayor Wood's organs—the *Herald*—says, that "Mayor Wood proposes to have the authorities at the different ports of emigration in Europe thoroughly posted relative to the 'Protective Bureau,' so that all necessary information may reach strangers even before arriving on our shores." This would be only repeating, through the "Bureau," what the Commissioners of Emigration have already done, and are probably, as they ought to be, still doing. Any suggestions the Mayor may have to make in this line would more appropriately be addressed to that Commission, of which he is, *ex officio*, a member.

But the fact is that strangers immediately from abroad are not the sufferers who appear so numerously in our police offices to complain of frauds and injuries at the hands of watch-stuffers, pocket-book droppers, mock auctioneers and ticket swindlers. The immigrants from foreign countries are hived in Castle Garden, and there receive the benefits and cautions provided by the Emigrant Commission. The real sufferers are our country cousins, who come here to see the City, or to engage passage to California, and persons who come here from the interior to take conveyance for other parts. The proposed correspondence of the "Emigrant Bureau" would not help this class, and does not seem to be called for by any public necessity.

Not to put too fine a point upon it—would it not be more in the genuine Jacksonian style for the Mayor to abolish the swindling practices and the swindling shops, than for him to officially advertise the authorities of Europe of the existence of these moral pests in our City, and of his incompetency to put them down? Suppose he should at least try the experiment.

Dr. Cheever's Church.—The communication published in the Times a day or two since, concerning the request made to a colored person in Dr. Cheever's Church, that he would take his seat in that part of the house provided for those of his complexion, was noticed by Dr. C. on Sunday evening. He said of it:

The occurrence that took place last Sabbath was without the knowledge, consent or approbation of the Church. It took place before the services had commenced, and the Pastor knew nothing at all of it. In the name of Christ and of the Church, *we disavow and condemn* such a respect to persons, and affirm the duty of the churches and the ministry of every denomination to set themselves against the cruel prejudice that is crushing the colored race among us, and against the Slavery that is the foundation of such cruelty. We affirm the duty of ministers to preach against it, and of the Church to apply against it the exterminating and excommunicating power given to her from God in the Gospel for the abolition of all such wickedness.

The occurrence was one that might have happened in any church where there is a division of opinion or of feeling on the subject.

This is sufficiently explicit, certainly. But we confess that we are a little surprised to find that, after the long-continued and zealous labors of the Pastor, there is any "division of opinion or of feeling" in his church on that subject. We supposed they were all perfectly agreed upon that point, if no other. This affords, doubtless, an additional reason for sustaining the church, even if foreign alms are requisite to do it;—such a step seems to be required, not so much for the extension of its influence as for the conversion of its own members.

Removal.—We notice that Rossiter's fine picture, the "Home of Washington after the War," is to remain on exhibition at the Academy of Design only until Saturday next, after which it is to be removed to Washington. Those who have not yet seen it should embrace this opportunity;—its subject increases the claims which it has upon public attention as a work of art.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Quarantine Commissioners.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Jan. 16.

A large number of petitions were presented.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees: To confer additional power on Courts of Special Sessions; To compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Common Councils, and to punish false swearing by such witnesses; To make election days public holidays.

Several bills made progress in Committee of the Whole.

The Quarantine Commissioners transmitted their annual report. It is a lengthy document. The Commissioners express a hope that, notwithstanding the apparent public sentiment of New-Jersey in opposition, they will yet obtain Sandy Hook for the purposes of Quarantine. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Jan. 16.

When the House assembled at 7 P. M. the attendance was light.

Mr. Masterson gave notice of a bill granting leave to the Manhattan Gas Company to extend their mains through all streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. Fullee—To prohibit the issue of free passes on railroads to any person in the employ of the State.

By Mr. Milliken—To regulate the interest on loan and forbearance of money.

The Annual Report of the State Agricultural Society was received.

The bill in relation to cutting ice in the Hudson River was passed.

Mr. Jaques introduced a bill for the more effectual collection of the wages of labor, which provides that in Justices' Courts in cities, suits for wages of labor shall have preference on the calendar, and limits the cost to a small sum, and allows the issue of a short summons. It also requires an immediate hearing of such cases, that the time of laborers, servants and others may not be wasted.

Mr. Milliken introduced a bill for a railroad in West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester, New-Rochelle, Yonkers and Morrisiana, in Westchester County.

By Mr. Finch—To extend the jurisdiction of Justices' Courts to fifty dollar suits, and provides for the proceedings therein.

Mr. Cooper introduced a bill providing that the Common Councils of cities shall not permit the construction of Railroads in the streets without the consent of a majority in interest of the owners of property; such interest to be founded upon the assessed value of the whole property.

By Mr. Slingerland—To protect property in trade and the earnings of married women.

By Mr. Ryder—To construct Canisteo County.

By Mr. Gibbs, to authorize the Supreme Court to order the sale of real estate belonging to religious societies, except societies for the support of the Gospel, on the application of two-thirds of the male pew-holders of full age, who have been pew-holders for one year prior to the date of application.

By Mr. Arcularius, for the regulation and government of the Central Park. It provides that the Common Council may issue a further amount of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the annual interest of which shall not exceed $150,000.

Adjourned.

The Ashland Association.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The Ashland Association of the City of New-York celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of their organization, at the Waverley Hotel, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, last evening. There were about fifty members of the Association and invited guests present; but though the number was small, there was no lack of enjoyment. The most prominent at the table were Hon. Hiram Ketchum, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Gen. Talmage, De Peyster Ogden, Hon. Thomas H. Bond of New-Haven, and Hon. Charles C. Eagen of Brooklyn.

Hon. Robert C. Gwyer, the President of the Association, occupied the head of the table; and after an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Edwin Dunn, had been partaken of, a series of toasts in honor of the memory and principles of Henry Clay were read and responded to by the gentlemen named above. The speakers all expressed entire devotion to the Union.

"The day we celebrate" was responded to by the Secretary, Mr. Clement M. Seaman, by reading the following

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD BATES.

St. Louis, Jan. 3, 1860.

To Messrs. Robert C. Gwyer, David I. Levy and Clement M. Seaman:

Sirs: Some days ago I was honored with your note of Dec. 22, inviting me to attend the thirteenth anniversary of the Ashlanders' Association, to be held at the Waverly Hotel, in the City of New-York, on the 16th January instant.

Accept my hearty thanks for the invitation. It is very gratifying to me to find that, in these disjointed times, there are still many true hearts, whose constant love for their country constrains them still to love and honor the character of Clay. You truly say that his career is a land-mark in the nation's history; and you might have added, with equal truth, that his character as now embalmed in history is a standing lesson to his countrymen, teaching them that "corruption wins not more than honesty;" that brave truth, patient courage and wise moderation are indispensable conditions of success in a popular Government, and that without these, it is vain to hope that our Government in its practical workings will display to the world what its framers ardently wished—the beauty of order, the strength of harmony and the wisdom which flows from united minds.

Divided among ourselves, and urged on to mutual injustice by bitter sectional and partisan passions, how can we hope to fulfil the great condition of Republican success—public virtue? Wise men tell us that the spirit of despotism is fear, the spirit of monarchy, honor, but the spirit of the Republic, virtue. A hard condition, truly; but it is the inexorable condition of our Republican success, imposed upon us by a power whose laws are never broken with impunity.

We all desire to see our country restored to a condition of peace and prosperity at home, and of respect and confidence abroad. Then, let us adopt the means most likely to produce that excellent result. Let us cast off our own sectional and partisan feelings. Let us anticipate all our competitors in the good work of moderation, forbearance and charity. In short, let us imitate, as far as we can, the great Peacemaker—the wise, the moderate, the strong patriot and statesman of Ashland.

Whatever sectional animosity the bad passions of men may have engendered, and whatever national dangers may be threatened by reckless ambition, still I am cheered with the confident belief that *the existence* of the Union is in no danger. Doubtless, all of us may live to witness local and transient disorders within the nation, but the Union itself is indestructible for ages to come. It was not made without the blessing of God upon its formation and its objects, and it was made for a glorious mission upon earth, which is not yet fulfilled.

In my present circumstances, I find it impossible to accept your kind invitation, and therefore beg leave to send you the sentiment written below.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWARD BATES.

The Union—"it must and shall be preserved"—
Its friends are our friends—its foes, our foes.

"The memory of Henry Clay" was responded to by Gen. Talmage, feelingly. Hon. Hiram Ketchum spoke of what Henry Clay would say where he now alive. In his opinion, he would advise us to take the middle course. Hon. Erastus Brooks made the speech of the evening, in response to "The political principles of Henry Clay." Hon. Thos. H. Bond denounced Abolitionism, and what he considered its offspring, Republicanism. "Washington" was responded to, in a letter from Hon. Edward Everett, regretting his inability to be present. Mr. John E. Dodge spoke to the Constitution; Hon. Depeyster Ogden to the Whig General Committee, which he knew to be still in existence. The last of the set speeches was made by Hon. Charles C. Eagen, who gave a history, somewhat in brief, of the life and times of Henry Clay; and declared his anxiety to have the House organized, if that could be done without a sacrifice of principle.

The health of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of "The Old Blue Flag," and of "The Women," were then partaken of, and the irregular toasts were commenced—the time being after midnight.

The Republican Candidate for Speaker.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN SHERMAN TO THE PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE.

Washington City, Jan. 10, 1860.

Gentlemen: The claims of public duty here will deny me the pleasure of participating, personally, in the compliment which you have tendered to the Hon. Bayard Taylor. I regret this the more, since one of the objects intended is to "bring together men of position and influence from different sections of our common country, in order that they may unite in such an expression of sentiment as will tend to promote peace and good-will throughout the Union."

No man, North or South, who is animated by a patriotic impulse, or who appreciates his citizenship in its high and national sense, can hesitate to approve the "expression of sentiment" which you propose. Events have recently occurred, which the reason and justice of the country deplore and condemn, not only as wrong in themselves, but calculated to loosen the ties of fraternity and fellowship by which our people should be bound together. The unworthy attempts of partisans to charge the responsibility of those individual acts upon a whole section, and to arraign it before the world as sympathizing with such criminality, has provoked a feeling of deep indignation, because of this shameful injustice. The North knows its duties and its rights, and means to fulfill the one and to assert the other, in the Union and under the Constitution. It has no desire to infringe upon any right of the South, nor to encourage, palliate or justify outrages upon or invasions of its territory, or any means by which they may be incited; nor to disturb those relations of brotherhood by which we have grown into the dignity and proportions of a great nation.

The Constitution was framed and adopted in a spirit of conciliation and mutual concession. If we do not inherit all the virtues, we may at least cherish the precepts and the example of the fathers who projected that work of wisdom and patriotism. In the dark hours of the Republic, when civil commotion threatened perils more serious than the rash ravings of disunionists and agitators now do, that Constitution proved to be our refuge and safety. Let us cling to it in this period of discord and strife, as the best hope and guide, each section vieing with the other in renewing its devotions to all the compromises under which it was formed, and all the obligations which it imposes. Accepted with this purpose, there will be no North or South, no East or West, but a contented and happy people, enjoying the blessings and sharing the prosperity of a common and glorious Union.

With high respect,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Messrs. Carey, McMichael, Ingersoll, and others.

Hudson River Items.

Fire at Poughkeepsie.—On Friday afternoon last fire was discovered issuing from a large tenement house in Water-street, Poughkeepsie. The firemen experienced great difficulty in getting to the place, as the roads were obstructed by snow, and, when they did arrive, it was sometime before water was to be had. These delays permitted the flames to have their own way, and the building was entirely destroyed. It had been occupied by nine or ten families. Nearly all the furniture and contents were lost. The fire is supposed to have originated from a quantity of shavings in one of the rooms. The house was owned by the Poughkeepsie Iron Works Company, and was insured for $2,000. The entire loss will probably amount to between $5,000 and $6,000.

Mysterious Suicide at Sing Sing.—A well-dressed man, apparently some forty years of age, stopped at the Sing Sing railroad dépôt on Saturday afternoon, having arrived by a Northern train. Shortly after the departure of the cars he hurried to the dock and jumped into the water. As several saw him leap from the pier, an immediate attempt was made to rescue him, but without success. The body was recovered and taken to the dépôt, where the Coroner held an inquest. Nothing was found upon him giving the slightest clue to his identity. He had a carpet-bag and a pocket-book, but both were entirely empty. The Coroner ordered the detention of the body a few days in the hope of its identification.

Missing.—Mr. John Collins, of Rondout, Ulster County, has been missing since Friday, the 23d of December. He left home on that day, and nothing has been heard or seen of him since. He was afflicted with occasional fits of insanity, and it is feared that while laboring under one of these he committed suicide. Mr. Collins was a married man, about 35 years of age.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FALL OF THE PEMBERTON MILL.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Jan. 16.

The inquest before Coroner LAMB was resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

Newell W. Dean, employed in the carding-room, second story, described the falling of the floor above him: The part coming down was almost the whole length at the south end, and though at the time it was blown across the southern end, I did not, at that instant, perceive that the floor on which I stood, or the walls, were injured; the next instant I saw that everything was coming from above, and hurried out of the northern door and through the counting-room; between the time of first hearing a noise and the time that I was safely out of the door might have been thirty seconds; probably twenty people escaped at the same door, several of whom were at work twenty or thirty feet from the door; do not remember any moving of machinery in second story for a year and a half; do not remember any necessity for adjusting or altering the gearing; feel certain that the machines were in their usual operation at the moment I heard the first crash; in the fourth story machinery had been moved that day, but none in the third story, and none in my (second) story; did not know of any suspicion of weakness of pillars or walls; never knew of an accident to any floor in my room; have noticed that the floor between the two ranges of pillars was slightly settled in the middle, but not more than I have noticed in other mills; there was less jarring there than in any other mills; the fly-frames in the second story were heavier than those commonly used; I have thought that if the mills should catch fire the building would soon fall on account of the great space occupied by windows; when I first glanced at the ceiling at the south end, it seemed to be crushed down in the centre, making two oblique lines from the centre upward to each side wall. The fall was not merely between the two ranges of pillars, but included and covered them, onward to each wall; I could see into the inverted pyramid formed by the falling ceiling, and see the machinery which had been on the floor above.

Mr. Benjamin Coolidge was here recalled to identify and describe the original plan of the mill, and the plans as altered, for the building. He testified as follows: The floor was clear and level through; the top of the floor was level; if a competent engineer should examine with levels, he could ascertain if the foundations were untouched; I think that it will be found that the lower floor on both sides of the south end are uninjured and stand as built; if so, then when cleared, an examination by levels will establish the fact whether the foundation had settled or not; an inch might be allowed for shrinkage by time and the fire; I have examined the foundations, and have seen nothing to indicate the settling of the foundations; the looms of the basement are standing uninjured; persons have been up under the first floor and along the basement; I think the cause of the accident was the breaking of a pillar near the southerly end.

Thomas S. Winn recalled—In moving the four machines on the day of the accident from east to west, we did it by inserting iron bars in all the holes in the floor and hitching the tackling; the hole for a bar nearest the southern end was seventy feet from it, and a few feet from the western wall; the mill from its size and weight I should not think as stable as some mills I have worked in; the first year I worked there the chimney swayed and there was cracks along the south and west walls; the southern wall was secured by strong bars and after that I had no fears; it always seemed to me that the pillars and walls were not strong enough for the weight of the machinery; the beams were no larger than some I have seen of seven and eight feet less in length; I have seen one hollow pillar since the accident, which was an inch thick on one side and but a sixteenth of an inch on the other; all the weight of the iron was there, but all on one side; the pindle here shown looks to me as if the flange on the top had broken and let the hollow column down, so that the head of the pindle was in the column; there was a greater weight on a square foot on the first, second and southerly ends of the third floor than I have usually seen in mills; there were on and towards the Southern half of the third floor some eighty-four heavy frames, weighing some seven and a half tons each; my feelings of insecurity were never such as to cause me to think of a change; I do not know whether there was a larger amount of snow on the roof or not; the jarring of the walls in working was less than usual, on account of the looms being so placed as to beat lengthwise rather that crosswise; at the time of the fall I was eighty feet or so from the south end, near the west wall; the first sixty feet from the south end was occupied in the centre and the west division by forty card frames, weighing one thousand or twelve hundred pounds each; the next twenty or thirty feet by eight fly frames, weighing three thousand or thirty-five hundred pounds each, a total of between thirty and forty tons; I was beyond the fly frames, near the west wall; four of the fly frames were behind me; the floor went down behind me first, and I sprang forward to the wall; whether the other portions of the floor went at the same time I cannot tell.

At 3 o'clock the inquest before the Coroner's Jury was continued.

Thomas S. Winn, resumed—Two other pintles with the caps were introduced; witness described the manner in which they were used; these commenced at the lower floor, passing through the beam, when being recapped it supported the iron pillar, and so upward to the other stories.

Alonzo N. Winn recalled—Had charge of the winding room; at the time of the accident was walking towards the southerly end, where there was a glass partition separating us from the dressing-room, and saw what seemed to be the west wall fall inward; I turned and ran some eighty feet before the floor went down; Mr. Branch had charge of the room; there had been no moving of machinery; think the west wall fell inwards; when running, I thought the floors fell towards the centre; had got within twenty-five feet of the wall when I felt the floor going down; can't tell whether the floor or the wall fell first; a portion of the roof slided to the north, and the other part fell towards the north; in less than a minute after I was on the bridge; have not heard of any beams falling before the accident; the average weight of a beam and yarns would be 160 pounds; had less yarn on hand than usual; think the lowest portion of the floor at the time of the fall was to the west of the centre; had one hundred and sixty operatives in my room; know of only nine dead and missing; have thought that if the beams were not fastened to the walls there was danger of the building falling; think that the machinery of the card-room was very heavy, but it was equally distributed as to weight; the cards in the Pemberton were iron frames; in the Jackson and Booth Mills they are wood; the floor had settled an inch in the winding room; perhaps should not have noticed it if the floor of the room beneath had settled an inch; think it would have been manifest by the machinery.

Tobias W. Roberts, sworn—I have been second hand in the carding room four years; was on the second floor on the northerly end; was lighting a gas lamp at the time of the fall; was near the centre of the room by east and west; first saw the floor coming down above my head, towards the southerly portion; it seemed as if a greater part of the upper room was coming down; I turned round, but had not taken many steps when the floor above struck me; the floor, timbers and machinery seemed to come altogether; nearly at the same time I heard the bricks rattling around me; noticed no settling of or breaking of the pillars; there was nothing of any weight carried about in that room that afternoon; if the floor above me had sunk an inch we should have known it by the belts slacking up; I came out into the back yard, and found myself in a small place between two floors; I crowded through a hole into the weaving-room, and was not much injured; the floor above bruised my head a little; heard the steam from the boiler after the fall.

James M. Reed called—Was employed in the Pemberton Mills since July, 1853. At the time of the fall I was passing from the mill, through the boiler-house, to the River bridge; thought the boiler had burst; ran to the boiler-house, but thought it unsafe and turned back; believe I was first on the ruins after the accident; had no knowledge of how the fall took place; think the building was not so strong as others of the kind; had no feelings of insecurity on going into the building; do not know whether the gas burned after the fall.

The inquest was then adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Coroner stated that no session would be held to-morrow, in consequence of to-morrow being observed as a day of prayer.

The inquest will probably occupy several days more.

The testimony this evening mainly related to the construction of the building, and a description of its fall by those who were inside of it.

The inquest is adjourned to Wednesday, at 10:20 A. M.

In conformity to the proclamation of the Mayor, business will be suspended to-morrow, and the people will unite in religious exercises.

From Kansas.

THE LEGISLATURE STILL DIVIDED—SPIRITED STRUGGLE IN PROGRESS FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Jan. 16.

The two wings of the Legislature of Kansas still remain at their respective points, the majority at Lawrence and the minority at Leavenworth. An attempt to reconcile the difference on the question of temporary Capital will be made to-morrow by the introduction of a resolution into both bodies favoring an adjournment to Leavenworth as a compromise.

Lawrence correspondence says that quite a strife occurred in the organization of the two houses, by the Senatorial aspirants, LANE and WINCHELL, entering the field for their respective friends, in which LANE seems to have been worsted.

The principal Republican candidates for the Senatorship, are: Gen. Pomeroy, Gen. Lane, James M. Winchell, M. J. Parrott, H. J. Adams, J. C. Vaughn, and A. Danfore. Pomeroy and Winchell, however, seem to have the inside track. Lane is using every exertion to obtain the position, but it is said his intrigues in the party, and his betrayals of his friends, are daily working him great harm, and lessening his chances of an election.

Later from the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Jan. 16.

The New-Mexican Mail, with Santa Fé dates to the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday, (Sunday.)

The mail came by the Rattom-Mountain road, to avoid the Indians, who are encamped on the Bear River, some 25 miles off the old road.

Mr. BENT, at Bent's Fort, informed the mail party that the Kiowa Indians had been there to obtain powder and lead, but were refused, and that they threatened to destroy the fort.

Persons who have been to Bear River state that there are some 4,000 lodges of Kiowas and Camanches encamped on that stream.

No Indians were seen on the route except some Cheyennes, who are friendly.

The weather was pleasant most of the way.

The commanding officer at Santa Fé refuses to send escorts with the mails but for a short distance only.

Lieut. BELL, at the Pawnee Fork, sends an escort with each outgoing mail as far as Fort Union.

Business was very dull with the traders on the Plains in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

Robbing the Mail.

WARSAW, Mo., Monday, Jan. 16.

JOHN AYMERSON, a very respectable citizen of this place, was arrested, yesterday evening, charged with purloining letters from the mail bags. AYMERSON was Deputy-Postmaster, and it seems he has been stealing for some time. Several packages were found under a desk in the Court-house where he had deposited them to open. It is clearly demonstrated that he would take letters from the mail while distributing them in the office, open the same, take the contents, then place new envelopes on the letters, direct them, and send them on their route. AYMERSON was a country School Commissioner, and also Deputy Circuit and County Clerk, and has enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. The prisoner started for Jefferson City, to-day, in custody of W. D. GILMAN, Special Mail Agent, who brought about the arrest.

Slavery not yet Abolished in Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 16.

The Omaha *Nebraskian*, of the 10th, states that the bill abolishing Slavery in Nebraska Territory, which had passed both Houses of the Legislature, had been vetoed by Governor BLACK. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska that Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, be and the same is forever prohibited in this Territory.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1860.

The bill passed the House by a vote of 19 to 17, and the Council, 7 to 3. The negative votes were all Democrats.

Counterfeiters Delivered up under the Ashburton Treaty.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 16.

JOSEPH BOCARDE, previously reported as under arrest at Paris, C. W., for passing at St. Louis counterfeit bills on the Philadelphia Bank, of Philadelphia, has had his trial at Brantford, before Justice MATHEWS, and been ordered to be delivered up to the United States authorities under the Ashburton Treaty.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here, from Halifax, at 11:30 P. M. Her mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Road by the early train to-morrow, which is due in New-York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same evening.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 16.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned *sine die* this morning. Gov. STEWART immediately issued a proclamation calling an extra session on the 27th of February, to take action upon the railroad bills and other unfinished business.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16.

Rev. JOHN MCDERMOTT, formerly a Catholic priest at Mechanicsville, N. Y., died yesterday. This is the third death here in the Catholic clergy within ten days.

The Lottery Case of Swan & Co.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 16.

The lottery case of SWAN & Co. has been decided by the Supreme Court, sustaining the points of SWAN's counsel, and reversing the decision of the lower court against SWAN.

Alabama Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Jan. 14.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated JOHN F. MORGAN and DAVID HUBBARD as Delegates at large to Charleston, and adjourned *sine die*.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 16.

The candle factory of J. H. ROGERS & Co., with its contens, was entirely destroyed by fire last night; loss $25,000 to $30,000; insurance not ascertained.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR steady but not active; Howard-street, $5 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; White 73c. @75c.; Yellow, 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY dull at 25½c. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan 16.

Sight Exchange on New-York 2½ ₱ cent. premium for currency, and scarce; banks selling only to customers. Exchange for gold ½ ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 16.

HOGS, receipts light, and little was done at $5 90 @$6 40, the latter price for extra large Hogs. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $16 25@$16 50. Bulk MEATS, 6¼c.@8¾c. FLOUR dull at $5 30@$5 40. WHISKY higher, sales at 22¾c.@22½c. WHEAT firm. CORN firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady. CORN scarce; New Yellow in demand at 76c. OATS, 45c. COFFEE firm, at 11c.@12¾c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $17@$17 50. HOGS, $6 75@$7. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 91¾; Reading Railroad, 18⅞; Morris Canal, 49¾; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½.

Sight Exchange on New-York par@1-16 ₱ cent. premium.

Niblo's Garden.

This popular place of amusement was reopened last evening, after a short recess, with "an entire change of performances." The RAVELS, whose two-legged gambols have been the delight of the City for many weeks past, have succumbed to quadrupedal rivals from COOK's Royal Amphitheatre, of London. Every one has heard of ASTLEY's—the scene of DUCROW's triumphs, and the great centre of the British horse-drama. The Company from this theatre, (now under the management of Mr. COOKE,) or a part of it, is for the time at NIBLO's beautiful establishment. Suitable alterations have been made in the stage, and there is an intention, we hear, to bring out the most celebrated spectacle pieces in a way which, both as regards the horse and his rider, has never before been attempted in this City.

The opening performances of the troupe were in the highest degree satisfactory, and elicited abundant applause from one of the most crowded houses we have ever witnessed. The leading equestrians are undoubtedly of the first class, and this fact will insure them abundant popularity; for in New-York, as in every other city of the Union, good circus riding is thoroughly understood and appreciated. Mlle. ELLA ZOYARA, the principal lady of the company, is a very remarkable performer, and the graceful daring of her "acts" brought down the heartiest applause of the house. The company is strong also in gymnasts; one in particular, Mr. THOMAS HANLON, created an enormous excitement by a feat of daring which has never before, we think, been attempted in this country. We refer to the piece called *L'Echelle perilleuse* in which the performer, after going through a variety of gyrations on a swing, attached to the ceiling of the proscenium, suddenly throws himself from it, and after flying twenty or thirty feet through the air clutches a rope on the other side, and thus secures himself from instant annihilation. The feat is terrible to behold, but beautifully performed. Every arrangement has been made by the management for the perfect execution of circus acts and pieces. One of the most acceptable novelties is the substitution of matting for the time-honored tan and sawdust. The dresses of the supernumeraries are cleanly and good, and the whole entertainment impressed us as being a step in advance of anything we have yet had. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity.

CONCERT.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated song composer, whose charming melodies are the staple themes of the masses, is to be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at Dodworth's Saloon to-night. Mrs. J. M. MCKAY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. G. W. MORGAN and Mr. J. G. MARDER will assist on the occasion. The *beneficiare* who is one of the best baritone singers in the country, will give a Welsh song and another of his own composition. In every respect the concert promises to be admirable, and a positive boon in the present dearth of musical entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF give a second series of four readings, at Hope Chapel, commencing to-morrow, (Wednesday.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW STORE ON THE SITE OF THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—The five-story marble building, lately completed on the site of the Broadway Theatre, for C. W. & J. T. MOORE & Co., is the largest structure for wholesale mercantile purposes in New-York. It covers over half an acre of ground, and has three fronts, on Broadway, Worth and Pearl streets, the width on Broadway being 75 feet, and on Pearl and Worth streets 75 and 25 feet, respectively. The lot is in the form of the letter T, the depth from Broadway to the rear being 175 feet, and the width from Pearl to Worth streets 200 feet. The style of architecture is Norman. The main and attractive features of the front are the columns, which extend up two stories, and are finished with boldly-carved capitals and semi-circular arches. For its vast extent, elegant finish and uniform distribution of light, the first story—which is the leading salesroom—is unsurpassed. Standing in the rear, one has an unobstructed view of the entire room. In the rear is an iron sky-light, as also one over the main centre; the latter, with the front windows, affording abundant light for the upper stories. The basement affords as large a salesroom as the stories above. The sub-cellar and the upper story are used as storage and packing rooms. Both basement and sub-cellar extend under the street on Broadway, the former being lighted by an illuminated iron platform extending the width of the entire front, and the latter by foot-lights in the basement floor underneath the illuminated platform. To facilitate the changing of goods from different stories, numerous "dummies" have been constructed. The goods are received into the basement and sub-cellar from Worth and Pearl streets by an elevator and inclined iron planes or slides, and are taken to and from the lofts by steam elevators, each being driven by a six horse power steam engine. The building is heated by steam throughout, and is fire proof. The lot is estimated at $365,000, and the building cost $225,000. The firm of C. W. & J. T. MOORE & Co., it is an interesting fact to mention, is the oldest importing and jobbing dry goods house in New-York, it having been established over forty years—an unprecedented length of time in this City of mercantile vicissitude for a firm to remain unchanged.

NEW-YORK SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sabbath School Teachers' Union was held last evening, in the Baptist Church in Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-aveuue. After a few preliminary exercises, Mr. R. S. PARDEE, whose name is a household word among Sabbath School teachers, favored the audience with his mode of teaching a class. Four boys, taken from the church in which the meeting was held, were previously selected by Mr. PARDEE, and requested to inform themselves on the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes. Each one recited a verse, and then submitted to a very critical questioning upon it by Mr. PARDEE. After the chapter had been gone through with, several gentlemen indulged in criticism upon the manner in which Mr. PARDEE conducted his instruction. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH made a few remarks to prove that the criticisms showed the bent of different minds, but that they all tended towards one common object, and that, no matter what rules might be prescribed, each teacher would take his own way in instructing his class. The discussions were listened to with profound interest.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HALL ASSOCIATION—MEETING AT THE EVERETT HOUSE.—A meeting of upwards of a hundred members of the "National Democratic Hall Association" was held at the Everett House last evening. A constiution was adopted under the General Law authorizing the formation of corporations for manufacturing purposes. The amount of capital to be raised was fixed at $100,000, with a provision for its increase to $300,000. The form of the Association is to be a Joint Stock Company, with shares at $25, the property to be held by trustees, which, it is proposed, shall number not less than one for each State in the Union. The organization now adopted is simply for business purposes, as it is the intention to make application for a special charter. A Committee for this purpose was appointed to go to Albany—Messrs DEAN, GENET and MAY. A Finance Committee of twenty-two was ordered, one member for each Ward in the City; also a Committee to choose trustees. The proceedings were harmonious, and the attendance mainly of persons of property and respectability.

CROTON WATER TAXES.—Since the 1st of January fifteen per cent. interest has been exacted upon all water-taxes remaining unpaid from last year, the same as upon real estate and personal taxes, not paid at the close of December. Previous to the 1st of January, the receipts at the Croton Aqueduct Department for water rents were $759,250 45, leaving over $100,000 to be paid out of the aggregate water-tax. Since the first of the month the receipts have been about $5,000, leaving a round sum still due. The bills remaining uncancelled by the 1st of June are passed over to the Bureau of Arrears for collection, and in case of failure then to pay, the auctioneer's hammer is brought in requisition—a sure process to effect cancellation of claims.

FIRE IN DUTCH-STREET.—Last evening, at about 10¾ o'clock, a fire broke out on the first floor of the six-story brick building No. 16 Dutch street. It originated in a saloon called "The Place," and kept by Messrs. GALLAGHER & MORRISSEY. The flames extended to the second and third floors, tenanted by Messrs. WEBB & Co., dealers in second-hand printing materials, but were here checked. The loss of Messrs. GALLAGHER & MORRISSEY is about $2,000, insured for $1,500 in the Niagara Insurance Company; that of Messrs. WEBB & Co. about $600, insured. The building, owned by HENRY V. RYDER, was damaged to the extent of $500, insured. The cause of the fire could not be discovered.

DEPARTURE OF THE OCEAN BIRD.—The Spanish steamer *Pajaro del Oceano*, which has been alternately, during the last week, in the custody of Capt. GRAHAM, of MYERS & STUCKEN, of her Spanish owners, and of the United States Marshal, finally left the port yesterday morning, in charge of her legitimate Cuban owners, their Captain and crew. Marshal RYNDERS, acting under the authority of legal process, handed the vessel over to them, and saw the vessel safely out of the port. The Marshal says he intends to give his version of the whole affair soon, including an account of the conduct of the Metropolitan Police, and of other parties in the case.

FELL DEAD IN A FIT.—A man, who was subsequently identified as Mr. GOTTSCHALK, a native of Hanover, fell to the ground in a fit, opposite the grocery store No. 91 Greenwich-street. He was removed to a house in the vicinity and received the attention of a physician, but expired in a few moments afterwards. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of death from serous apoplexy was rendered. Deceased was 30 years of age, and is said to have been a descendant of one of the noblest families of Hanover. Since his arrival in this country he had become greatly impoverished.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE AT LAWRENCE.—Mr. JOHN H. WATSON, of the firm of WATSON & GIBBS, No. 106 Broadway, received a telegraphic dispatch, yesterday, from the Mayor of Lawrence, authorizing him to act for that city in receiving and transmitting any donations for the relief of sufferers by the Pemberton Mills' calamity. On Saturday Mayor SAUNDERS received $778 from Messrs. WILMERDINGS and MORANT and fifteen others, through Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON, of this City.

THE EXODUS OF SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS.—A few weeks since, at a meeting of the Southern Medical Students, at the Fourteenth-street Medical College, fourteen of the number determined to leave the Institution, on account of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. Only three of the number, however, left, and one has since returned.

VESSEL FOR THE BOSTON NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—The schooner *Wave*, built by the late Commodore STEVENS for a yacht, has been sold for $2,000 to the Commissioners of the Boston Nautical School as a tender to their ship.

Police Reports.

AN UNFORTUNATE MESSENGER.

James Malone was arrested in Tenth-avenue, yesterday, by Officer Henley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen two overcoats, valued at $40, from the hall of Mr. Alva Clark's residence, No. 70 East Thirty-first-street. Malone said that he had been hired by a lady to convey the garments to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and that he was to receive a quarter for his pains. The story, though plausible, was not believed, and the messenger was held by Justice KELLY to answer a charge of larceny.

OFFERING INDUCEMENTS TO THIEVES.

The Third Precinct Police reported to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter yesterday that the following-mentioned stores in that Ward were left unsecured on Saturday night: Nos. 217, 257, 259, 261, 277, 270, 250, 234, 150, 156, 155, 167, 169, 300, 302 and 304 Greenwich-street; No. 174 Chambers-street; Nos. 50, 63, 67 Vesey-street; Nos. 123, 131 Liberty-street; Nos. 158, 159, 161 and 162 Washington-street.

A SUSPECTED PICKPOCKET.

James Cummings was committed by Justice OSBORN yesterday, charged by Henry Lockwood, of No. 166 Cherry-street, with having picked his pocket of $40 in gold while they were walking together on Saturday night, just after having taken a social glass. The amount of gold which the accused was alleged to have stolen was found upon his person.

Rev. A. H. Burlingham, pastor of the South Baptist Church in this City, was presented, on Thursday evening, a purse of $600, accompanied by a silver teaset and a set of furs for his lady,—the gift of his congregation.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Archibald Robbins, an old citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, died in that city a week since. He was a prisoner at Halifax in the war of 1812; was shipwrecked in 1815 on the coast of Africa, and was reduced to Slavery, owing his rescue, after nineteen months of captivity, to the interference of the English Consul at Magadore; was afterwards captured by pirates in the West Indies, and hung up to extort a confession of the whereabouts of certain treasures; and, after divers extraordinary escapes, gave up the sea, married, and settled in Cleveland in 1836.

Mr. Samuel Geer, one of the pioneers of Western New-York, died a few days since, at Fredonia, aged 97. He was a native of Connecticut, and a volunteer in the war of 1812.

Card to the Public.

I have been assailed and grossly belied through the public prints by a Mrs. EWING. I have not noticed any of her attacks, nor did I intend to do so, but I now feel that it is my duty to say a word.

I have never by word or action insulted Mrs. Ewing, nor treated her in an ungentlemanly or unprofessional manner, and any assertion to the contrary is malicious and false. I was consulted by Mrs. EWING upon a subject which *professional honor* forbids me making public, but which would explain the motives for assailing me.

With this statement, which is my first and last, I leave the subject, relying upon the character I have sustained here for the last twelve years, to refute any accusations that have been, or may be, brought against me.

O. H. SMITH, M. D.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Jan. 16, 1860.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SPEECH—Delivered at the Peyton Dinner in Philadelphia.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS—A Southern View of the Existing Crisis—A weighty paper.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES—Views of the Governors of different States on National Affairs.

A SERIES OF STORIES—Concluded.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC—Items for the Farmer and the Housewife.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—"Nobody's" Spicy Letters.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of the Week.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

THE LAWRENCE DISASTER—Full Details of the Catastrophe at the Pemberton Mill—Testimony taken at the Coroner's Inquest.

EUROPEAN NEWS—The Latest Intelligence from Europe.

Personal Paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Literary and Art Items, Miscellaneous Items, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—Subscribe for the *American Phrenological Journal*, at only $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 ANN-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Measles, Scarlatina and Croup are the great trials to which childhood is subject. Holloway's Medicines are a sovereign remedy for these and all other infantile diseases, internal and external, whatever their shape or form.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Card.

Mr. S. B. Driggs having published a card on the subject of Overstring grands, we desire to state simply in reply, that it is not our intention to test the validity of our patent for the same, either as regards priority or invention, through the columns of the public papers. We are anxious, however, to repudiate the insinuations of our competitors in the trade, that our improvements have been borrowed from any other sources than those furnished by our own personal experience and practical knowledge of how a Piano should be constructed. When the proper time arrives we are fully competent to prove our legal claim to the patent. Mr. Driggs, when he says that "it is by no means a settled question whether the Overstring plan in grand pianos is an improvement," probably speaks from his own experience and success as a manufacturer. *We* have no doubt on the subject, and the following extract from a certificate given some time ago by nearly all the greatest and most prominent musicians in the country will show that artists too are equally decided on the point, regarding our Overstring grands.

The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are "overstrung" above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other pianos with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WM. MASON.
SEBASTIAN B. MILLS,	WM. SAAR,
WM. A. KING,	U. C. HILL,
GEO. WASHB'N MORGAN,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
CARL BERGMANN,	GEO. A. BRISTOW,
HENRY C. TIMM, and many others.	

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS and BOYS, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Skaters.
Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
Sold by all druggists.

Useful Invention.
An article which ought to be in every family. About particulars, address Dr. H. HIRSFIELD, No. 438 Broadway.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—"We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. WOOD'S, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it; if gray, it will restore it to its original color; likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off."—*Baltimore Clipper.* Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

"What to Do."—The application of Phrenology to the Choice of Life Pursuits is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S lecture at Hope Chapel TO-NIGHT.
Examinations, with charts, during the day, at No. 308 Broadway.

The "Riggs Truss," Water-Proof, Cleanly, DURABLE.—The multipedal pad tends to close the openings, and also prevents the fearful consequences of pressure upon the spermatic cord. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Information to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York, NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Parker Sewing Machine Company's
NEW SEWING MACHINE, $40.
First-class, double thread, rapid, noiseless and beautiful. Under the patents of Howe, Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson.
Office Vermont Company, No. 469 Broadway.

For Children.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy.
Sold by all druggists.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

MARRIED.

DODGE—GENTER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, by Rev. E. Burgh, DAVID P. DODGE to Miss CATHERINE E. GENTER, both of this City, formerly of West Cambridge, Mass.

COX—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 15, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, RICHARD COX to Mrs. MARY SMITH.

MIGNOT—HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Dr. Robt. L. Dashiell and Rev. Dr. G. D. Cummins, LOUIS R. MIGNOT, of this City, and ZADDIE CORDELIA, second daughter of Prof. Chapin A. Harris, of Baltimore.

MILLER—QUIMBY.—On Monday, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends order and ceremony, HENRY G. MILLER, of Brooklyn, to ANNIE JANE, daughter of Aaron Quimby, of Sing Sing.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

DIED.

MACY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 15, of inflammation of the lungs, EDWIN D., the only child of Frederick A. and Susie D. Macy, aged 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Isaiah Macy and Ezra P. Davis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 40 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M. Interment at Greenwood.

BUERMEYER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 15, AUGUSTA LOUISE, youngest daughter of Ernest Buermeyer, of whooping cough and inflammation on the lungs, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 101 Broad-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 14, ALMIRA ADELAIDE, daughter of Fletcher and Mary Rowland, aged 3 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 71st-st., near 3d-av.

REED.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 15, ELIZA THURSTON, relict of the late EZRA Reed, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of the late Mrs. Bedell, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, cor. of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

MCCRACKAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 11 P. M., Mr. WILLIAM MCCRACKAN, in the 41st year of his age.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

OWENS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, suddenly, Mrs. EMMA OWENS, widow of the late Anthony W. Owens, in her 62d year.

The friends of the family, of her sons, Herbert, Francis and Joseph Owens, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 27 Christopher-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 1 o'clock P

The Old Soldiers' Convention in Ohio.

The Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812, held at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10, was attended by about a hundred of the Veterans. They marched in procession to the Capitol, and were received with military honors by Adjutant-General CARRINGTON. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"An old lady, relict of Capt. ROBERT SANFORD, of Chillicothe, and who participated actively in the war on the frontier, was present, and awarded the best seat in the room. She is a resident of this city at the present time."

The Convention was presided over by Col. J. D. W. HAYNE, of Union County, Ohio. The following pungent resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the first duty of a Republic is gratitude and generosity towards her gallant defenders in hours of danger.

Resolved, That a government that is able to expend $20,000,000 yearly, to support a standing army and navy, should not be too poor to remember her aged and decrepid soldiers—men who in vigor of their youth promptly answered their country's call, and bravely sustained her rights when the enemy's fleet lined our coast, and his savage allies raised their war cry upon her frontiers.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting of old soldiers, it is the duty of Congress to amend the Pension Laws so that those who served in the war of 1812, and their widows, shall be entitled to a pension the same as those who served in the Revolutionary war.

Resolved, That where any of our comrades have been killed in action, or died without receiving land, the nation owes to their heirs, without regard to age, if there be no widow, 160 acres of land; and it is the duty of Congress to authorize the issue of said warrants under the same conditions as the heirs of the Mexican War are now authorized to receive land warrants.

DRY GOODS.

200 GROS D'EPSON ROBES
AT $15
Which have been sold at $30.
ALSO
3000 pieces 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
At 12½c. per Yard.
Will be opened this day at
No. 335 Broadway corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.

Letters Patent of the United States, dated Oct. 4, 1859, re-issued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as DEALERS may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each Skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. Doughty, No. 22 John-st., or William King, No. 153 West 26th-st.

JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860

W. S. & C. THOMSON & CO., OSBORN & CHEESMAN, and J. WILCOX & CO., are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

THE RECENT GREAT REDUCTION
IN RICH DRESS GOODS,
CONTINUES TO
ATTRACT ATTENTION
FROM ALL CLASSES.

Not in the history of the panic of 1857, can be found a parallel to that which now claims the attention of shoppers.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
Are offering to their patrons
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At the following prices:
60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100 cents per yard.
Actual cost, from $1 to $1 75 per yard.
Superb PATTI PLAIDS, 4 by 4 wide,
At 38 cents per yard.
Invoice cost, 55 cents.
CHINTZ COLORS, CASHMERE DELAINES—ROBE STYLE,
At one shilling per yard.
Actual cost 35 cents.
FINE MOURNING DE LAINES, new,
At one shilling per yard.
Invoiced at 37 cents.
FINE ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
At 25 cents per yard.
Actual cost 50 cents.

That there may be no misapprehension in reference to the condition of the above, we wish it distinctly understood, we warrant the above goods perfect in every particular, and of late importation, and all of the newest styles.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

REMOVAL.
EMIL KANTER, SUCCESSOR TO
FRED. M. PEYSER,
Begs to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has
Removed from the old stand,
NO. 363 BROADWAY,
corner of Franklin-st., to the new and spacious marble store,
NO. 577 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, which he will open on MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1860,
with a complete stock of
GERMAN ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
EMBROIDERIES, PATTERNS, &c.
LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
And a large variety of Parisian Fancy Articles.
And respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
Will open, This Morning,
30 cases 4-4 Fine Long Cloth, at 9 cents per yard,
4 cases Heavy Twill Toweling, 7 cents per yard.
75 pieces Heavy Linen Huck Toweling, at 13 cents per yard.
300 dozen Fringe Towels, at 75 cents per dozen.
50 dozen Fringe Towels, large and pure Linen, $1 50 per dozen.
50 pieces Scotch Diapers, at 9 shillings per piece.
250 dozen fine Linen Hdkfs, from 75 cents per dozen.
Also, a large lot of Table Damask, &c.,
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

A LEXENDRE'S GLOVES, LADIES', misses' and gents' Cloth, Buckskin and Calf Gauntlets, Cloth and Fleece Gloves 37½c.; ladies', misses' and gents' Drawers; all kinds of Winter Hosiery, very cheap; cloth and worsted Leggings; Knitting Yarns, all colors, at ALEXE'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Best French Kid, 85c.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N.B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, Blankets, Alpacas, Ginghams, DeLaines, Prints, &c., for sale, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
No. 367 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR COMPANY
Will close out the balance of their stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, At retail, at an immense sacrifice, for cash only, At their warehouse, No. 54 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!
One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY.
By reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:
NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.
After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.
C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.
Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.
A splendid Lithographic Show Card, printed in colors, given with each package. Manufactured by
E. B. STARR,
No. 307 Market-st., Newark, N. J.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.
Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.
Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS,
Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Ibames' Cough Lozenges.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—No. 61 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

I ARRIVED IN TOWN ON SATURDAY evening. Shall leave to-day at 4 o'clock P. M. Please call or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, in a private family, by a very competent woman; is a good meat and pastry cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; her daughter, aged 16, wants a place as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and plain sewer; will engage together or separate; has good City reference. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; if required, can give the best of City reference. A Protestant girl wishes a situation as laundress; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference, if required. Both can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable English woman of settled age, as seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of clothes; understands doing everything in housekeeping; is of kind and obliging disposition; willing to make herself useful if kindly treated; has the very best of references. Apply or address No. 121 Barrow-st., corner Washington, for this week.

WANTED.—IF EMPLOYEES OF FEMALE SERvants, especially up town and in the country, particular in their selection of those who are respectable, experienced and with good reference, would apply at WILLEY'S first class Female office, No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st., they could not fail to get well suited. On hand, English, Scotch, Protestants and others. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as companion to an invalid lady; understands the care of children and sewing; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much of an object as a respectable, good home. The best of City reference given. Address J. D., Station C, corner of 4th and Troy sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as seamstress in a private family; would have no objection to see to one or two grown children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do family sewing in general. Most satisfactory references can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, for a most respectable and experienced servant; is a hard-working, economical girl; thorough in her duties; trustworthy and reliable for a small family; would do general housework; references unquestionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Would do general housework. Good reference. No objections to country. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation to take charge of grown children and sew, or would do light chamber work; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; would have no objection to travel. Can give the best of city references for character and capability. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, room No. 10, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children, and sew or assist in chamberwork, or sewing and to wait on an old lady; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of the women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF RE-spectability wishes employment by the day or week in a private family, to do plain sewing and embroidery; is accustomed to getting up ladies' underclothing and baby trimmings. Call on or address Mrs. NANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RE-spectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or waiter; would do fine washing, &c. First-class families requiring such help will call at the dry goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two days. Best of reference given.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF respectability, employment by the day or week in a private family as plain, fine sewer; is accustomed to making up all kinds of baby-linen in the neatest manner, also embroidering on flannel and linen, &c., &c. Call or address Mrs. VANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid, or will do fine washing and chamberwork, or as regular laundress in a private family. Wages $7 to $8. The best of reference given as to character and capability. Call or address No. 216 East 28d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; would do all the washing of a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-rate laundress. Call for two days at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; lived five years in her last situation. Call at No. 13 Union-court, in University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; the other as waitress and chambermaid; best City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN American young woman; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. No objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND and seamstress, by an English Protestant young woman, who understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country, and has good reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or the former and seamstress; best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 44 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO can furnish unexceptionable references, desires a situation as housekeeper; no objection to the care of an invalid, or to traveling. Address M. S., Station B, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or all cooking; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 Amity-st., third floor back, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; has satisfactory reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT, GERMAN young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Will be found an excellent domestic, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 29d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; is perfectly capable of her business; has excellent reference of more than five years from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, as parlormaid and waitress, or general servant; takes charge of the dining-room; can do up ladies' finery in style. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook—understands her business perfectly and is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; have the very best of reference from their last employers. Call at No. 171 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and pastry baker; understands making butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New Bowery, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by an experienced cook, who thoroughly understands baking pastry and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUation for a willing, capable girl, as waiter, or to do chamber-work and waiting. Inquire at No. 42 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook, in a respectable private family. The best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 397 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Address S. O., or call at No. 3 Gardenrow, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 53 Rutgers-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—TO SECURE really first class servants of the most reliable habits and respectable appearance, ladies need only call at MANNING & CO.'S "Select" agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Wages from $4 to $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 291 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference. Call at No. 248 7th-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 5th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MATURE YEARS, whose education and general intelligence, and character, would enable him to manage advantageously, almost any kind of indoor or outdoor agency, or render him serviceable as corrector of proof-sheets in a printing establishment, is desirous of employment; is moderate in his views as to compensation, and can furnish unexceptionable City references. Address Box No. 1,648 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom, and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America; has no objection to be useful to his employer; has the best of City references. Address M. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses. He has the best of recommendations from his late employer. Call at No. 125½ 4th-av., or address a note to W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—I'LL give the above amount to any person who can procure me a permanent situation in some house as porter, or conductor on the horse cars, or anything else were I can obtain a living; I can produce the best of references of my last situation, being there over seven years. Address or call at J. HOBAH, No. 368 4th-st., Jersey City. No agents need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house as waiter, by a man of long experience; or is capable to take a steward's situation in a club or restaurant; he understands catering, carving, serving dinners, parties, &c., as his reference will certify. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a young man of sober and industrious habits, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. No objection to the country. Address T. W. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PROTESTANT man, to work, or would take care of a gentleman's farm. The advertiser is steady, sober and willing to work. Call or address, for three days, WM. FARMER, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as groom and coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City and country reference. Address J. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young man who understands his business well; would be found willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to the country. Has the very best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WILLING, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is fully conversant with the care and management of horses; would act as porter, or drive horse and wagon or cart; no objections to country. Call or address J. SHEEHAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has served with a few of the best families in New-York and Staten Island. Address XX, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as book-keeper or salesman in any business that will pay a living salary. Any party having an opening will address B. T. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office. Manufacturing business preferred.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG MAN a situation as porter; has a good knowledge of business. A permanent place more an object than wages. Has good City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young man, a situation as waiter, having a perfect knowledge of his business, with good City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen No. 149 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, (ENGlish,) a situation to take care of a horse, or any other light work; would be useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED man as waiter, who has good testimonials, and can refer to last employer; thoroughly understands his business, and knows his position. Apply at 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE GERman, as landscape gardener and florist; is acquainted with grapery, and all other branches of gardening. Address O. B. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY description, by a young man. Address C. B., Madison-square Post-office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS.—The advertiser, who has had a number of years' experience in the stationery and blank-book business, desires a situation as salesman in a good house. He understands the manufacturing of all kinds of blank work to order. Best City reference given. Address LINSON, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, for four days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF TASTE AND education, with good reference, as a companion for a young lady; must be fully competent to teach vocal music and the piano; to go a short distance in the country; will have a good home and be as a member of the family; salary must be light. Apply between 10 and 11 to-day at No. 288 Bowery, in the clothing store.

FARM MANAGER.—WANTED A PERSON OF good experience, able to keep the place in order, and superintend the men; willing to make himself useful and valuable to his employer. None need apply whose recommendations are not entirely satisfactory. A permanent arrangement will be made to a good man. Say where last engaged, and address MANAGER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 45 LEONARD-STREET, 200 agents to sell a late patent article in stationery, which will pay over 100 per cent. No person need apply with less than $2, which money will be returned if the article does not give satisfaction.

WANTED—TO OVERSEE A PRIVATE STABLE, a competent man; one that can keep discipline and keep sober; liberal wages will be given; state in answer whether married, and former places of employment. Address S. R. R., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN FOR COLLECTing, &c., and must have some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address J. A. P., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, for two days only. None but the best City references need apply.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, A colored man as waiter. He must be fully competent, and good City references required. Apply at No. 68 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GIRLS —one to do general kitchen work; the other, a young one, to do light chamberwork and take care of an infant. Reference required. Apply at 138 East Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, FOR A cook. Apply at No. 101 Waverley-place, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing-house in the Southern trade; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business, but will not be required to influence trade. Address Box No. 2,598 Post-office.

GERMAN SALESMAN WANTED—IN A wholesale dry goods store; one who has had experience in the wholesale business. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NO. 1.—A REGUlar meeting of Union League No. 1, will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 17, 1860, at No. 23 John-st., at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance will be brought before the Club. By order,
JOHN RADWAY, Jr., President.
ALEX. Hull, Secretary.
DANIEL S. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MACHPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION of New-Durham, N. J., will be held in the Lecture Room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place. HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

THOMAS PAINE.—THE ONE HUNDRED AND and Twenty third Anniversary of the Birthday of this champion of "Civil and Religious Freedom" will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30. Tickets may be had of W. E. ROSE, No. 95 Prince st.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desirable. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, &c. GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School connected with the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock. Singing and recitations by the children. The friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend. Admittance free.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—PARTIES IN search of chamber furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in enameled and solid walnut suites. Also paillasses and mattrasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WILLIAM LALOR, OF NOS. 30 AND 31 Centre Market, will exhibit the steer "Union," (raised and fatted by Mr. E. Haxtun, of the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., said to be the largest steer ever raised,) in front of the City Hall on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., and will also exhibit him in front of the several hotels on Broadway on his way up.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains, 1½ miles from the depôt, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq. Large house, containing 14 rooms, large parlor, dining-room, two kitchens with range, drains, and a well of soft water under sover, nine bedrooms and an ice-house filled with ice, barns, coach-houses and other out-buildings, verandah, front and rear, large lawn in front of house, beautifully shaded, 25 acres of first-rate land, laid down in wheat, rye and timothy; in short, everything requisite for a first-class residence. Price $15 000; $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.
N. B.—If not sold at private sale before March 20, it will be offered at auction at the Merchants' Exchange.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT A LOW PRICE, on a corner, in one of the finest neighborhoods in New-York, being opposite Stuyvesant Park, vicinity of St. George's Church, south-east corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av. Lot 30 by 128 feet, has a splendid court-yard and room for a stable. For permit to see the premises, &c., apply to the owner at No. 355 Broome-st. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. FRANK S. ALLEN.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story, brown stone, English basement house, eligibly situated, No. 46 West 36th-st.; has been recently put in thorough repair, and newly frescoed and painted throughout; is provided with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. F. GURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. O. COFFIN, Post-office. Possession immediately. Can be seen any time during the day.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Furniture nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 ROSE-ST., lot 23 front, 120 feet 9 inches deep on the east side, 20 feet 8 inches rear, and 131 feet 2 inches deep on the south side. There is a two-story brick-front house and two additions, and a three-story brick shop in the rear, 18x25 feet, used as a brass founder's shop. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. GLOVER, No. 470 Washington Market.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in East 18th-st., near Union-square; the house is in complete order, and would be an excellent situation for a physician or dentist; terms very moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL.—THE COTtage-house and full lot, No. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., being one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD WESTchester County farm, 112 acres, full-stocked. Inquire at No. 156 9th-av., corner 21st-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. P. S.—A portion of the purchase money can remain for a term of years at 6 per cent.

WEST 29TH-ST.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND Lot No. 42 West 29th-st., near Broadway. Three stories and basement, with high stoop, replete with all the modern conveniences, and in excellent order. For further particulars apply to TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 40x45 AND STABLE, WITH 8 lots corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn. House with modern improvements; grounds planted with trees and shrubbery. S. S. HOWLAND, No. 284 Pearl-st., over the Market Bank, New-York. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREEstory brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE.—A LOT 25 by 100 feet, on 64th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be sold low. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE of the building corner of Broadway and Washington-place; would be exchanged for good productive real estate. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERY, No. 34 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 73 COLUMBIA-STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 28 WILLOW-STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE,
Nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Store 25x140 feet.
With Sub-Cellar.
Immediate possession given.
Apply on the premises, No. 599 Broadway.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 367 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Wmginghoppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing busines. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 604 BROADWAY, three doors below Houston-street, to let, having two show windows and rolling iron shutters, 45 or 90 feet deep and with or without basement and under-cellar.

TO RENT—A LARGE BOOK, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE and 13 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. Apply to E. W. HEWITT, No. 41 Pine-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the H

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 56 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities for private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.
For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be registered during the period the books remain closed, from Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1860.

CHAMBERLIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
No. 47 Wall-st., have for sale as follows:
35 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co.
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
20 shares American Express Co.
Scrip of the above Express Companies bought and sold.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws. All interest not credited for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst. This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET—Jan. 11 1860.—Under provision of the by-laws, the Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, at the rate of Five Per Cent., on all sums amounting to less than $500, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 3d MONDAY of the present month.
Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or assigns of their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Secretary.

THE NEVADA WATER COMPANY, IN pursuance of the statute, makes the following report: The amount of the capital stock of the Company is $500,000. The amount of the capital actually paid in at the date of this report is $500,000. The Company is entirely clear of debt.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860.
A. Z. HUGGINS,
President and Trustee of the Nevada Water Company.
NEWTON EUEL, } Trustees of the Nevada Water Company.
J. H. EDDY, }
City and County of New-York, ss.—WM. M. EDDY being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary and a Trustee of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. WM. M. EDDY.
Sworn before me this 14th day of January, 1860.
E. P. GIBSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1888, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in, and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.
Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.
The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary,
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 95 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500, and FIVE (5) PER CENT. on sums to $1,000, and FOUR (4) PER CENT. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—DIVIDEND.—after placing Two per cent. of the net profits to the credit of "Contingent Fund," the Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Stock full paid prior to the 1st July last, and a pro rata Dividend on the stock paid subsequent to that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after Jan. 9. J. H. BARTON, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—No 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SHELY, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAR, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday, the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34 or any portion thereof) of the one-thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
Boston, Dec. 22, 1859.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan 5 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 488 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sec'y.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due Jan. 20, 1860, will be paid on presentation at Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.

THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, which fall due on the 1st instant, will please call at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. in relation to the proposed extension of the payment of the same.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 19, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of the Adams Revolving Arms Company will be held at their office, No. 43 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860. The polls will be open from 10 M. to 1 P. M. JAS. D. McCONOCHIE, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A.M., Mail, and 3:45 P.M., Express trains.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate stations, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sayville at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 40 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. McEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th until the 25th instant, inclusive.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. POWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	TOON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ELIAS BRONSON,	ALVEE. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. HOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DELVALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,

GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CHINA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.
ASIA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 8 1860.
ARABIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, Jas. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 1st of February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KAUIGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY, U.S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18 at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$29 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	37 50	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00
To Chattanoogs, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
STODDARD, THURSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Jan. 21.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. Geo. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth six cents per foot, to City Point eight cents, and to Richmond ten cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10. LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued to us above through J. B. NORTON, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOATS.—FOR Bridgeport—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer CATALINE, from James-slip, Pier No. 32, East River, same days, at 4 o'clock P. M., all freights for stations on the Housatonic Railroad should be marked "Steamer Catalina" or "Bridgeport." Freight also received as usual for Bridgeport and Naugatuck Railroad.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. BURGESS, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on FRIDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer
ATLANTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.
No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.
LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 9 o'clock on Thursday.
Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.
Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—C. C. BENTON HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firm of BENTON, WILSON & MANEY. The remaining partners, William H. Wilson and William Maney, will continue the business at No. 349 Broadway, and are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
C. C. BENTON,
WM. H. WILSON,
WILLIAM MANEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

Continued ill health obliges me to withdraw from active business. I cheerfully recommend Messrs. WILSON & MANEY as gentlemen every way worthy the patronage of all my friends. C. C. BENTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRMS OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS, and WHITE & WEEKS, are dissolved in ourssuance of the partnership agreement, and all debts due said firms are required to be paid to the undersigned. JOHN H. WEEKS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. No. 194 Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND VESEY STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon situated, on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts., comprising a front of 53 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., 41 feet 2 inches on Vesey-st., 43 feet on the westerly side and 22 feet 10 inches on the northerly side. The above lot is located on one of the best corners in the western section of the City, and offers a fine opportunity for profitable investment.
The terms of sale will be liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years at the purchaser's option, with the privilege of paying the same off by giving thirty days' notice, previous to the payment of interest. The usual trustee's deed will be given.
THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE.
For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., or to ALLAN MELVILLE, attorney, No. 37 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SPLENDID SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19 at 11 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. H. R. Drisdorff & Co., No. 395 Broadway, near Walker-st. splendid sale of the richest description of Fancy Goods, imported expressly for the late holidays; among them will be found some of the most elegant and costly description of goods ever imported, viz.: Ornament the Toilet of Venus, silvered bronze on malachite base, it was in the Paris exhibition of 1853; rich real bronze statuettes, China and porcelain vases, new pattern; real pearl and tortoise shell goods, odeur cases, porte fleurs, carved oak goods, engravings, lithographs and stereoscopic views, and many other rich articles. The above goods being consignments from the importers, are by their owners directed to be sold without any reserve whatever, affording a rare opportunity of getting the richest goods in the market for what they will bring. They can be seen any time previous to the sale.
DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

10 BRICK BUILDING

THE

MAGIC GLASS:

OR, EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE OF NEW-YORK.

INTRODUCTION.

Some years ago, soon after the *National Police Gazette* passed into the hands of its present proprietors, our sanctum was invaded one morning by a small-sized, portly, heavy-bearded, swarthy man, who, addressing us in very broken English, introduced himself as Herr Schonnberg, formerly optician to His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of all the Russias. Of course, a gentleman who had held such a high position must be treated with the consideration due to his grandeur, and the best seat in the office was tendered to him; and while we gazed upon him with something of awe, we must confess to a feeling of deep curiosity as to the purport of his visit to our humble apartments.

He commenced a narrative of the many sufferings and persecutions he had endured at the hands of the noblemen surrounding the Czar, who were jealous of his influence over His Majesty, and who eventually succeeded in procuring his exile. He came to this country and commenced the pursuit of his calling, but his want of knowledge of our language had operated against his success, and he was now in comparative poverty.

We began to look a little solemn as this last admission came out, for we feared he had come to solicit our charity, and that was, from circumstances, sacredly locked in our pocket for the benefit of those at home.

However, he soon set our minds at rest on that score, by producing from his pocket a small morocco case, which he opened, and drew thence a small, elegantly-ornamented opera glass, not unlike other glasses in outward construction; but that it possessed marvelous properties was soon proved to us.

"Now," said he, "do you see any person passing whom you know?"

We looked out of the window, and in a few minutes a gentleman approached, whom we distinguished with the naked eye as one holding the highest rank among the moneyed and financial men of the City, acknowledged to be the most successful financier since the days of George Law, (not our George.)

We directed the glass at him, but it only enabled us to distinguish more closely his thin, wrinkled face, and his close-cut, compressed lips.

"Well," said we, "it is certainly a very good glass."

"Now, reverse the glass," said Herr Schonnberg, and we obeyed him. To our surprise and consternation, we saw the same person and face, but in a position so different from that just presented, that we removed the glass involuntarily from our eyes, but immediately replaced it.

Instead of passing along the street, he was seated in a small room furnished like a library, filled with books, bronzes, statuettes, &c., and before him, on the table, were a number of papers looking like railroad and State bonds.

"Well," said we, "this is wonderful. What does it mean?"

"Only this," replied the Herr. "By looking at any person through one end of the glass, you see him as he seems to be; through the other end as he is—as shown by some particular act of his life. What was that gentleman doing when you looked at him last?"

"Nothing in particular," we replied; for we did not care to state what we had seen. "But, really, this is a marvelous glass. Is it for sale?

It was; and to make this portion of our introduction to these sketches brief, we will add that we became the possessors of the glass at a fabulous price, which we shall not regret having paid, if by its means we shall please and interest our readers.

On the following day we determined to make an experiment on our own account, and, accompanied by three friends, we proceeded to Trinity Church, and, through the courtesy of the sexton, were permitted to ascend the steeple, and perching, or rather seating ourselves on the cross beams, we proceeded to our experiment.

The window through which we looked faced Wall-street, and adjusting our glass we directed it down the street. What we saw in the course of the hour we passed there will be narrated in sketches at the conclusion of the one herewith presented, and it is our purpose to follow them up as recalled to us by means of Herr Schonnber's magical—we can find no other name for it—glass; but our special attention, and that of all present, had been called by the Chief, to a small, delicate-looking man, of some 35 Summers, whose double aspect recalled to us some incidents in his career, which we had jotted down briefly at the time in our diary.

As we chanced to mention what we knew to our companions, concerning this gentleman (?), all insisted that we should recite them, and returning to our sanctum, we searched for and found the diary containing some records of his history, and after glancing over them we threw ourselves back in our editorial chair and commenced the narrative. Unknown to us, one of the gentlemen present was an accomplished phonographer, and the reader may imagine our surprise when, in the course of a few days, he handed to us the sketch which follows. At first we did not half like the idea of having our words taken out of our mouth, but, on second thought, we came to the conclusion this glass might be made of infinite editorial service to, as, so we thankfully received what had been written, and present it now to our readers, as a faithful record of events in the career of one who holds a high social position in this City, and who has ever been courted, flattered and admired.

The glass presented him in two aspects—in one, as the elegantly dressed, polished and high-toned gentleman; in the other he was standing in a room by a centre-table, with one arm clasped around the waist of a young girl, who stood bathed in tears, while in the other hand, which was upraised, he held a massive candlestick, as if in the act of hurling it at some person. It was this last position which brought to our mind the incidents so faithfully narrated below, and if the phonographer has taken some liberties, and made some mistakes in our language, we forgive him for the sake of his general accuracy.

From the above it will be seen that we purpose presenting to the readers of the *National Police Gazette*, a series of Sketches, founded on incidents which have come within the personal knowledge of Mr. MATSELL, Ex-Chief of Police. That they are founded on facts, will be immediately recognized by thousands to whom the facts have incidentally been made known through the reports of the public Press—what was there left indistinct, is here presented in truthful reality, and as a record of experience of one of the most distinguished magistrates of our City, they cannot fail to be deeply interesting.

The first of these sketches, the "Gambler's Victim," will be found in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE of this week, which is the only paper that can publish them, and which is for sale at all the stores throughout the City and country where papers are sold. Remember and ask for THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, and if you cannot get a copy at any bookstore, the publishers will send one by mail on receipt of five cents in a letter.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, payable in advance. Address your letters to

GEO. W. MATSELL & CO.,
No. 3 Tryon-row, New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

Disunion Speech of Mr. Clingman in the Senate.

A Dull and Desultory Debate in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

Rumor says that a Cabinet officer will probably resign to-morrow or next day. The alleged reason is ill health, or the pressure of private business. The real reason is a difference with the President as to the prospective policy to be pursued by the Administration against Judge DOUGLAS. There has been a breeze in the Cabinet for some time on this point, and the member in question has not for some weeks been on good terms with Mr. BUCHANAN. M. B.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. CLINGMAN'S speech was listened to to-day with more than usual attention, and silence was not broken for a minute or more after he had closed. The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed the nomination of Mr. FAULKNER and others.

President BUCHANAN received a letter to-day from Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, accepting his appointment as Judge of the Court of Claims, and his nomination was immediately sent in and referred. The rumor that he had been nominated some day ago was erroneous.

The protest of the Miramon Government is considered offensive in terms by the Government here, and will probably be returned to Mr. BERANDEARAN, who presented it. It is said to have been written by GABIAC, French Minister in Mexico. Complaints of the violation of the Mexican Constitution come with a bad grace from MIRAMON, who professes to have overthrown it. It is not true, however, that MIRAMON has any agents here operating against the success of the treaty now pending before the Senate.

There was a regular skirmish in the House to-day between the Georgia militia, but all was in good humor. There is no change in the prospect of affairs. Anti-Lecompton men now offer to vote for Mr. PENNINGTON, but the Republicans refuse to drop Mr. SHERMAN, as they do not believe they could elect any other man, and their success, they think, depends on adherence to their present position. Letters are pouring in from all sections to different parties, urging that they stand firmly by their respective positions. Many Democrats assured me to-day that they would be pleased to see the plurality rule adopted, but that they would be compelled to resist it to the last.

DOUGLAS stock is rapidly rising here. Secretary COBB has written home ignoring the proceedings of the late Convention which nominated him, and urging that the regular Convention should be attended, and its resolutions respected. It is supposed that the regular Convention will instruct for Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. BOCOCK takes the place of Mr. FAULKNER on the National Democratic Committee. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday Jan. 16.

Various private conferences have taken place since Friday, among gentlemen representing different parties, with a view of agreeing upon a basis for the election of a Speaker, but, as heretofore, without a favorable result. Several members await an opportunity to offer propositions of a practical character for this purpose. Among them is Mr SICKLES, whose resolution provides that the House now proceed to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce*, and if upon the first call of the roll no one shall have a majority, a quorum being present; then from those having the highest numbers, the candidates not exceeding three, the House will proceed to make a choice by a second vote, and if neither has a majority, then from the two highest on the list the House will make a choice of a Speaker. And also, that if upon the third vote the said two persons shall receive an equal number, the House will continue to vote for one or other of the same two persons until one of them shall receive a majority, and that pending the election and until a choice be made, there shall be no debate. The most that is claimed for this proposition is that it is according to the constitutional mode of electing a President by the House in the event of a failure by the people to do so, and the mode by which the Senate chooses a Vice-President in the same contingency.

The Senate, in Executive session, has confirmed the nomination of Mr. FAULKNER as Minister to France. No action was taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. GRUND was rejected as Consul to Havre. They considered the case to be without remedy.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, though slowly recovering, is still confined by painful illness.

MR. BIGLER'S BILL IN THE SENATE.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. BIGLER'S bill:

The first section provides, that whenever any State or Territory is invaded or in imminent danger of invasion, from external or internal foes, it shall be lawful for the President to call out the militia of the State or States nearest to the point of danger, and also to employ the land or naval forces of the United States.

Section 2 provides that any person actually engaged and participating in carrying on a hostile military expedition from one State or Territory against another, shall be adjudged guilty of treason and suffer death.

Section 3 provides that any person having knowledge of such treason, and who shall neglect to disclose the same at the earliest moment, shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned not over seven years.

Section 4 gives power to the President to seize and detain any vessels fitted out by one State against another for hostile purposes.

SECTION 5. Any material, arms, valuables, &c., found in such vessels shall be forfeited, one-half to the Government, the other half to the informer.

SECTION 6. Any person furnishing or providing means or money for such hostile expeditions shall be deemed guilty of felony, fined not over $3,000, and imprisoned not over ten years.

SECTION 7. Any person enlisting himself, or procuring others to enlist, shall be deemed guilty of felony, fined $3,000, and imprisoned ten years.

SECTION 8. Any person fitting out or procuring to be fitted out any ship or vessel for any such hostile expedition shall be fined $10,000, and imprised ten years.

SECTION 9. Any person accepting or exercising a commission for such hostile service shall be fined $3,000, and imprisoned ten years.

SECTION 10. Nothing in the bill is to be construed as operating upon any piracy as now defined by existing laws.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

Various petitions were presented.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report a bill for the protection of all the States and Territories against invasion by the inhabitants of any other State or Territory; also for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies and combinations in any State or Territory with the intent to invade, assail or molest the government, inhabitants, property or institutions of any other State or Territory.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of cheap letter postage. He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to inquire whether the present rates of ocean postage are not exorbitant, and as to the expediency of reducing them.

Mr. POWELL of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution authorizing the President and Directors of the Portland Canal Company to construct a canal between the present terminus of the said canal and a certain point on the Ohio River. Referred.

Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. CREMY of Missouri, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, praying for the establishment of a Branch Mint in St. Louis.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices to inquire into the practicability of providing such a system for the transmission of money and valuables as will furnish greater security; and further, to inquire how far Post-office money orders can be safely grafted on our postal system. Adopted.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the relief of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Referred.

Mr. BIGLER introduced a bill for the suppression of invasion of one State or Territory by or from another, or the fitting out of military expeditions or enterprises against another, and for the punishment of such offences. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) referred to the remark of Gen. Cass in 1856 in reply to an inquiry about his health. He (CASS) said, "I am very well, but depressed in spirits, Sir. I used to think the Union could never be dissolved, but now I have painful apprehensions to the contrary. They say Kansas creates this excitement, but a hundred Kansas bills could never have produced it. These people mean to liberate your slaves. You may not think they are fanatics, but the misfortune is they are ignorant fanatics. You will gain nothing by making concessions. You cannot help us, but will destroy yourselves. But if you are firm you may protect yourselves." Mr. CLINGMAN then went on to show that the Abolition feeling had so spread that it controlled nearly all the secular and religious Press of the North. He said the old Whig Party had been demoralized, especially by such men as the Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD.) Now there was a party at the North whose only principle was hostility to the South. This party passed bills to elude United States laws. They hire men to run off the slaves of the South by the Underground Railroad, and send members to the other part of the Capitol to make speeches hostile to the South. The American people would decide, if the question was fairly put, that Omnipotence had made a difference between the negro and white man, and we must take the fact as it is. He claimed it as settled that the negro is inferior to the white man, and is benefited by Slavery. There were two ways to remedy the present trouble. One is to make the North see wrong, or else for the South to be independent. Two things had made the South disunionists. One was the small vote Mr. FILLMORE had received, and the other the manner in which the raid of JOHN BROWN was received in the North. The South had no more fear of a rising of her negroes than she had of a rising of horses. He declared that the election of a Republican President would furnish sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. He thought that would be a sufficient overt act. It could hardly be expected that the South would wait until she was completely in the power of her enemies. A Republican President could draw away all the arms from the Slave States, and take such other measures as would leave the South open to a hundred John Brown invasions. If the South submitted to the election of a Republican President, she would be in the same condition as an army who surrenders at discretion, entitled only to such terms as the victor might choose to grant. He referred to the value of the Union as exercising a powerful effect in stimulating the Liberals of Europe to contend against monarchical and aristocratic institutions. In the course of his remarks he said that Southern men would not secede from the Capitol—this was the last place of all they would ever give up. If the Union was to be dissolved in blood, he hoped the first fruits would be reaped here. He concluded by expressing confidence in the good fortune of the United States, and hoped for the perpetuity of the Union.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed till to-morrow.

Executive session—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

A point of order was raised on Friday by Mr. LEAKE, as to the admissibility of Mr. PENNINGTON'S plurality resolution, and this morning it was passed over informally.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) indulged the hope that by this debate the people of the South had been aroused to their grave position in the Union, and have become fully acquainted with the ends and aims of the enemies of the Republic. It would be neither truthful, profitable nor just to speak of Republicans otherwise than as the Abolition Party, which he regarded as utterly unmindful of their constitutional obligations. He gave a brief history of the Slavery agitation, speaking not as a Southern man, but as a citizen of the United States, for the Constitution, which defends not only the preservation of Southern rights but those of the Union. He maintained that it was the duty of every citizen to aid in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and those engaged in underground railroad operations were land pirates, and as foul a crew as ever on board a ship. This Republican or Abolition Party had faithfully followed the advice of Mr. SEWARD, who proclaimed the higher law against the lives and interest of the South. In the course of his remarks he said he wanted a united South, for the South demand nothing to which they were not entitled. While divided they were a prey to factions. This was not the time to form a new party, when the Republicans endanger the Union. No man at the South is willing to dissolve the confederacy unless their rights are disregarded, and the Constitution violated. Let the cry be, "Justice and the Constitution." Let there be a union of true men—the true men of the South with the true men of the North—for the preservation of that instrument. The Democratic Party is the only hope of the country.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (American,) in explanation, said there were many gentlemen in political life who, though now cooperating with the Republicans, do not cordially sympathize with them. A Union Party was proposed, based on attachment to the Government, and the enforcement of all laws. Would it be a National misfortune to make such a division of the Republican Party?

Mr. UNDERWOOD wished to know what evidence he had that any portion of the Republicans would join the new party.

Mr. HILL replied that a portion of the gentlemen who were elected on the People's ticket had shown their nationality by voting for Mr. GILMER. He hoped this class of men would unite with the Union Party, and separate themselves from the Republicans.

Mr. UNDERWOOD responded to this by saying that they showed they were sectional men by voting first for Mr. GROW and then for Mr. SHERMAN many times. He would tell his colleague that at no time or place, or under any circumstances, would he trust the rights of his constituents in the hands of THADDEUS STEVENS; neither would he go into political association with him.

Mr. HILL wished to know whether his colleague would spurn affiliation with JOHN COCHRANE on the Buffalo platform.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied that Mr. COCHRANE, who was absent, could speak for himself.

Mr. HILL—If he would help you to a Democratic majority, very well.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied that he would not break down the Constitutional party at the North to make a new party.

Mr. HILL in further explanation said the new party was predicated on the good sense of the American people.

Mr. UNDERWOOD contended that the South were as patriotic as the Pennsylvania members. Why not then were the latter as good as the former? He eulogized the Democratic Party, and commented upon the conduct of the Southern Opposition regarding their votes for Speaker. No reason had been given why these twenty-three gentlemen did not vote for the Democratic nominee.

Mr. LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) who, with others, participated in the incidental debate, asked Mr. HILL whether the latter entertained proscriptive principles against foreign-born citizens, or on account of certain religious opinions?

Mr. HILL replied that he had not changed a sentiment since 1844. He had ever thought that intelligence being equal, he would always vote for a native in preference to a man born on foreign soil. [Applause.]

Mr. LARRABEE—Then I and the gentleman are as wide as the poles apart.

Mr. HILL—Because our constituents are.

Mr. LARRABEE replied, though he represented the largest naturalized constituency of any man in the House, he would vote for a Southern American in preference to a Republican.

Mr. UNDERWOOD wished to know how many Southern Oppositionists would vote for a Northwestern or Southern Democrat?

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, (American,) replied that he had already said in the contingency between a Republican and a Democrat, he would vote for a sound, conservative Democrat. He would not vote for a nominee who is is favor of Judge DOUGLAS, with his Squatter Sovereignty principles, for the Presidency.

Mr. HAYTON, of Tennessee, (American,) wanted to know if Mr. UNDERWOOD'S Northwestern Democratic friends are willing to vote for the protection of Slavery in the Territories in the form of a statute?

Mr. UNDERWOOD did not doubt they were, for the reason that the President said so, and the Northern Democracy have never failed to give the people of the South all the rights they are entitled to under the Constitution. [Applause.]

Mr. HAYTON wanted further to know whether they would support a man who believes that the people in a territorial capacity have the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, which he regarded as fallacy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied that the country would see that the tendency of such questions was to divide and distract the Democratic Party, which only could hurl back the wave of fanaticism. He wanted the South to see that the Southern Oppositionists were throwing firebrands into the Democratic Party. In conclusion, he said he would stand or fall by what Georgia should indicate. He occupied the floor nearly four hours.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) replying to a portion of Mr. UNDERWOOD'S remarks, brought the President up to his record on the Territorial Slavery question, on which he arraigned him the other day. He repeated that the President has abandoned his original position, and made a bid for the Southern vote in the Charleston Convention. Adjourned.

A HOLIDAY AT THE CAPITAL.

THURLOW WEED AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

The Speakership and the Presidency.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Evening, Jan. 16, 1860.

Everything goes wrong here, and the natural milk and honey, forming the fluid extract in the veins of your correspondent, incurs every hour closer approximation to the fermenting and souring processes. This blessed extra day of rest, this bow of the covenant, which arose in the shape of WINSLOW'S resolution—holding out hope that the deluge of debate would cease to wash the reportorial ark for an interval of sixty hours—this one sole genuine act of Congressional philanthropy, has been estopped and defeated of all its legitimate benefit by a total loosening of the plugs up above, and the consequent on our city of illimitable rain-torrents, swelling the gutters to rivers, and forcing all our visitings and junketings to be done at a cost of one dollar per forty minutes—which period, according to the immemorial usages of this city, has been established as the carriage-driver's hour.

Dismal indeed are the hotels here on such a day as this to any one whose in'ards have not been educated and indurated to the institution of whisky. For him the roystering bar-room is no place of rest; the muddy hall, with its exhilarated groups, can afford no tranquil abiding place. Cocktails and brandy smashes, egg-noggs and whiskies, are represented in the parlors by loud and vociferous conversation. The bedrooms become so many little holes in the wall, where alcoholic debating clubs are extemporized. Men with whom drink agrees, sweating profusely and red in the face, collect around the doors of the dining-hall, hungry and riotous—full of noisy laughter at bald jokes, and with a tendency to poke each other in the ribs and slap each other on the shoulder; while, on the other hand, men with whom drink does *not* agree, sit pale and wild-eyed in the lobbies—their lips quivering for more refreshment, their nervous fingers fiddling with short pencil-stumps, their stomachs revolting at any invitation to food, and the rebellious blue-devils in their blood kicking up a rumpus for more cocktails. These are some very salient features of Washington on an idle day—cards, loafing and whisky, politics, profanity and tobacco-juice, forming the leading staples in consumption amongst those who are not so fortunate as to have a taste or the means for calmer amusements.

These two classes—let it be added—do not embrace any number of our young Congressmen, who, for the most part, keep to their rooms, extracting from old copies of the *Globe* materials for the buncombe of the ensuing week. With them, on such a day, old pamphlets, not easily recognized, old political essays, long since out of print, and old sermons of the same sort, proving Slavery of Divine origin, or the contrary;—in fact, all of these surreptitious aids to thinking are in immense demand, and might be sold at fabulous prices by any enterprising second-hand book dealer. Since the introduction of pure sophomorical rhetoric by HATTON, of Tennessee, our stock of dictionaries containing poetical quotations has been exhausted; and the member who possesses a copy of BLAIR'S *Complete Orator*, and will lend it, may be sure of having as many votes for the Speakership as he can accommodate borrowers in pursuit of that precious volume. Your correspondent himself has been seriously thinking that some member might be glad to secure the aid of his pen for a few passages of personal invective or description; and the superior freedom which speech on the floor would give to these sketches, might certainly be used with advantage in demolishing the pretensions of any opponent to be classed as a good-looking man.

As for the ladies—the few, the angelic few of the younger kind, who are here—they turn from the gloom without, and the revelry below, to absorb themselves in novels of the thrilling and melo-dramatic school—such volumes as the *Green Ghost of the Goblin Glen*, and the *Invisible Robber of the Unseen Cavern*, supplying them with just sufficient interest to bring on a natural doze. Others of the elder sort collect in little knots through the parlors, discussing character while affecting crochet-work, and picking holes in reputations a great deal faster than they hem embroidered handkerchiefs. The wife of every Cabinet officer is here brought up in review, and has solemn judgment delivered—first, on the invalidity of her claims to beauty; secondly, on the known extravagance and wretched taste of her dress; thirdly, on a certain haughtiness of manner very much at war with her husband's prospect of popularity; fourthly, as to her foolishness in asking every one to her balls, whereas none but the select (meaning the critics) should have been invited; and so on to the end of the chapter. In fact, these old ladies of the adventurous kind are not much more agreeable here than you will find them elsewhere; but they are, it may be truly said, "shifting atoms" in the social kaleidoscope, and form many of its amusing features.

As to political rumors, many new ones have been started by the reappearance on the scene of Mr. THURLOW WEED, at the head of a numerous staff under command of Port-Warden PATTEN and Mr. RANZ VAN VALKENBURGH. The Sage of Albany has been closeted for several hours each day with Senator SEWARD, and has also had long midnight interviews with certain Southern politicians of the secession school. It is said that THURLOW is negotiating on behalf of the Republican Party for a peaceful division of the Union, and that his advances in this respect have been met with a most liberal and conciliatory spirit by PUGH, CLAY and YANCEY, of Alabama, SINGLETON, BARKSDALE, MCRAE and DAVIS, of Mississippi, SLIDELL, of Louisiana, GREEN, of Missouri, and CRAWFORD, TOOMBS, GARTRELL and many others too numerous to mention, from Georgia and the other secession States.

It is further said that the conferences now in progress between these high contracting parties, have for immediate object a proposal to build a great wall in conformity with Mason and Dixon's line, from the Atlantic mud-sill to the base of the Rocky Mountains, —and with power to extend over said mountains to the Pacific, as soon as population will justify the additional expenditure. This wall is to be forty feet high and of adequate thickness,—Senator GWIN'S amendment, that it be made broad enough on top to accommodate the Pacific Railroad, not seeming to meet any active favor. It is to be without doors or gates—a solid separation; but derricks, with buckets attached, will be placed at regular ten-mile intervals, so that persons desiring to cross the line may be hoisted upon one side, properly searched and made show their passports on top, and then, either dropped on the other side, after paying a fifty-dollar importation tax, or returned "as not safe" to the side from which they ascended.

Sky-artillery to prevent balloon-smuggling is an important feature of this programme. Mr. WEED declining to give his personal recognizance that this aerial mode of disseminating Helper, the *Herald* and other incendiary documents would not be adopted, Capt. CULLOM, of Bedford, and Major BARNARD, of New-York, have been telegraphed for to consult with the Conference Committee on this subject, and to report what species of bomb-projectiles would be most efficacious to let the gas out of any piratical sky-wanderers of the species indicated.

It is also proposed that Gov. YANCEY, whose trade of abusing DOUGLAS will then be gone, and SLIDELL, whose seat in the Senate will be lost next year, shall be appointed a Southern Committee, in association with JAS. B. TAYLOR, of New-York, and ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, with instructions to proceed to China, and there examine the great wall dividing the Celestials from the Tartaric-acid people—said Committee to then and there make estimates for the building of the proposed obstacle between North and South, and to give an opinion as to whether the contract or *per diem* system should be adopted in paying for the needful masonry. Up to this point everything has been harmonious, and it is believed that the friends of Mr. ISRAEL D. ANDREWS will be able to secure for him that half of the contract which falls to the share of the Republicans,—Messrs. CORNELIUS WENDELL, Brigadier-General BOWMAN, and several others being prominently urged by Dr. GWINN as fit contractors for the Southern moiety. This is exclusive information in advance of the telegraph, obtained by sedulous application of certain ears to certain keyholes; and it is to be hoped that no other paper will copy the disclosures without giving due credit.

As to the Speakership, there is nothing new, and even Mr. WEED'S presence does not hold out any immediate hope. There is talk of an attempt to concentrate the National vote on ALEXANDER R. BOTTLER, of Virginia, but no Northern Democrat desiring reelection can vote for such a candidate. The foreign element forms too large a portion of the Democratic constituencies of these members to permit any tampering with the Native American nominee. It is likely—at least, probable—that we may have, either next Monday, or, at least, early next week, a repudiation by Mr. SHERMAN of the Helper atrocity,—Mr. S. being inclined to regard the result of last Sunday's Conference Caucus as a practical repudiation by the National men of Missouri CLARK'S resolution. If so—so; and if not—not. This *might* fetch Winter Davis, Morrison Harris, Riggs, Adrain, and a few others; but it would also tend to drive away Thomas Dawes, Eliot, Bingham, Lovejoy, Farnsworth, and the other fully-developed Abolition frogs of the great tadpole Republican Party. These latter gentlemen already croak in a very dismal way each evening, and they have a habit of talking mysteriously about the "last pound" and the camel's back.

It is thoroughly dismaying to any conservative mind to observe the earnest, deep-seated and half-sorrowful conviction of many prominent Southern men that the time for dissolution has ripened, and that this convulsion in Congress will shake the apple down. "Better," they say, "to have a good treaty, faithfully observed, with a Northern Republic, than to live longer in this suppressed state of internecine war. Our institutions are at variance; and SEWARD, though only speaking as a demagogue, uttered God's truth when he proclaimed the irrepressible conflict." This is much more the tone of these gentlemen in private than in public; they are now trying, as they say, the last experiment to save the Union; and none of the parties to whom I refer have as yet published on the floor of Congress the convictions set forth above. It is only those who openly hate the Union *per se*, that have gasconaded their threats in the House and Senate; but the conservative men of the South—or rather the half-conservative, forming a large majority—have as yet sat silent under the rebukes of their constituencies, and will still attempt the task of organizing by voting for any National candidate. They are far behind the people in their various districts—to judge from the resolutions adopted at local meetings; and, if an election for Congress were to be held to-morrow, but few Southern men not standing openly on the Disunion platform could be returned, except from the border counties.

As to Presidential prospects, the triumph of DOUGLAS in Indiana, by a majority of two to one, is everywhere regarded as the worst blow yet given to the Administration. Senator BRIGHT started away from here with unlimited political power-of-attorney from the Executive, his orders and determination being to capture the Convention at any cost of patronage, promises or intimidation. Having so signally failed, it is expected that he will return here in about a week, and creep into his place in the Senate with as little remark as possible. In Kentucky, BRECKINRIDGE has suffered a bad defeat, and of the kind to show that the real drift of his Frankfort speech has been appreciated by the friends of Mr. GUTHRIE. It was the intention of the Vice-President and Administration that the Convention should instruct openly in favor of GUTHRIE, but that the delegates should be the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. This would give the great mule-raiser of the dark and bloody ground the compliment of a first vote, or perhaps two; after which, Senator BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, would manipulate a nomination for the Vice-President, and then the delegates, having dutifully obeyed their "State instructions," would beautifully drop Mr. GUTHRIE like a seven times heated poker, and transfer their united vote to the candidate of their real choice. It was a pretty game, but has been badly euchred—the Guthrie men carrying twenty-two of the delegates, and only leaving, through courtesy, two for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in his own district. These twenty-two consider that the Vice-President has not acted up to his tacit understanding, that in return for the Senatorship, he would support Mr. GUTHRIE in good faith; they say he has entered on a course not consistent with such an assurance, and so badly are they grieved about it that it seems probable they would never give BRECKINRIDGE a vote except to make his nomination unanimous, if it had been carried by other States in spite of their protest. The Douglas men are in high spirits, and so also are the Guthrie men; while your correspondent, not caring much for either, is in the dumps about his lost holiday.

Lieutenant MOWRY, of Arizona, is here, demanding the organization of that region as a Teritory, and his own admission to Congress as its delegate. He is accompanied by his brother and Dr. STEINBERGER, this trinity being rather comely to look upon. They have all sorts and sizes of large and small axes in need of the Congressional whetstone. There is no immediate prospect, however, that the relief which they ask can be afforded at present, as this Congress will probably do nothing except pass the needful appropriations, on the very smallest scale consistent with the public service, and spend the balance of its time in attempts to elect the next President. NOBODY.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND THE A. B. C. F. M.—ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.—The adjourned annual meeting of Plymouth Church convened in the lecture-room of the church, last evening, about two hundred persons being present. Mr. H. C. BOWEN occupied the Chair, and the exercises commenced with prayer. The Clerk read the minutes, showing that the pending question was on the following amendment: "That the collection for Home Missions be paid to the Home Missionary Society, and that the collections for Foreign Missions be taken up; one of which shall be paid to the American Missionary Association, Foreign Department, and the other to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions."

The Chairman stated that the Pastor desired to be present at the final action, but could not attend this evening. There might, however, be enough who desired to speak, to occupy this evening, who could not be heard at the next.

Mr. BELCHER moved that when the meeting did adjourn, the time should be fixed for Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, which was carried.

Dr. CONCKLIN moved that the meeting adjourn forthwith.

Mr. BELCHER suggested that those who opposed the taking-up of the collection for the American Board had been heard at length, and that it was time to hear from the other side.

Mr. HALL, the Clerk, thought that if they adjourned to next Monday evening, Mr. BEECHER would occupy an hour, Mr. TAPPAN an hour, and Mr. TILTON an hour, and if any of the small fry wished to speak they would not get through till morning. [Laughter.]

On taking the vote *viva voce*, the Chairman was unable to decide. The ladies, however, when those in the affirmative were requested to rise, stood up in large numbers, and the meeting stood adjourned to Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE RAILROAD QUESTION—UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—At the opening of the session, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor calling attention to unsafe buildings in Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street. The subject was referred to the Alderman of the Ward. The resolution relative to the City Railroads, adopted at the last meeting, was reconsidered, on motion of Alderman TAYLOR, when Alderman DAYTON offered the following as a substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, That the Brooklyn City Railroad Company have the assent of this Common Council to change the system of fare on all their routes, as hereinafter set forth, and that the assent is given upon the following expressed conditions:

That the said Company shall, at their office, furnish and sell tickets in parcels of twenty-five at the rate of four dollars per hundred; said tickets shall be taken upon all the lines; said Company shall establish a through line of two-horse cars, and run them as often as the public convenience requires, on Fulton-avenue to the city line; also on all the routes now established; also a new line of two-horse cars from Fulton Ferry to Broadway, and transfer passengers at the corner of Classon and Fulton avenues; to build a double track on Classon-avenue, from Myrtle to Kent-av and run the Greenpoint cars on the same *via* My avenue; to construct a double track on Washington avenue, from Flushing to Kent-avenue, when the Common Council shall direct; to construct a double track in Columbia and Sackett streets, from Atlantic-avenue to Hamilton-avenue, and run a through line of cars from Fulton Ferry thereon to the city line—one fare only to be charged—the cars to leave Hamilton-avenue on the arrival of each boat, or as often as public convenience shall require; to complete the double track on Flatbush-avenue to the City Line, and run a through line of two-horse cars as often as the public convenience requires; to provide suitable waiting rooms on the Hamilton-avenue, at the crossing points, corner Flushing and Classon avenues and Fulton avenue, and the through lines to be established as soon as possible.

This substitute was adopted, and a motion to reconsider was lost. The Board adjourned for one week.

ANNUAL REPORT OF REPAIRS.—The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies makes the following report of bills for work certified in his office during the year 1859:

Repairing Streets	$18,348 65	Fire Dept. W.D.	$5,499 71
Election Expenses	2,606 56	Pub. Cisterns W.D	192 42
Fuel for city buildings	1,057 59	Corporation Shop	5,079 88
Furniture for city buildings	528 95	Police Department	3,431 92
Cl'ning and Rep'ng city buildings	778 85	Lighting Streets	7,794 40
Print'g and Stat'y	3,819 19	Washington Park	620 72
Fire Dept. E. D	3,071 70	Police and Justices Courts	1,375 35
Pub. Cisterns E.D	113 31	Sundry Accounts	569 49
		Total	$54,479 19

The expenses of this office each year since consolidation have been as follows:

1855	$83,588 20	1858	$71,099 49
1856	99,415 74	1859	54,479 19
1857	80,267 41		

WELL DONE.—A woman residing in Hicks-street was annoyed last week by the frequent visits of the agent of a dunning company. To get rid of the nuisance she cowhided the agent.

FIRE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the house of JOHN LOWREY, on Moore, near Ewen-street, which resulted in a loss of property valued at $500. Insured.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.—Rev. S. B. BELL, a Trustee of the College of California, appeals to the churches in the Atlantic States for aid to that young institution. The College has a site at Oakland, on the Bay of San Francisco, and has commenced operations. The Trustees are now engaged in a canvass of California to raise a building fund, and Mr. HALL is performing a similar service here with good success.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Days.	Leaves	For
Arabia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Ocean